The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6184.—VOL. XXXIX.] THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858. [PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 31st instant, at her residence, Dungate Inn, Castlereagh-street, Mrs. C. J. F. Aubusson, of a son.

On the 31st instant, at her residence, 26, O'Connell-street, Mrs. L. Lipman, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 30th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, Mr. Henry Parkes, native of England, to Miss Elizabeth Stirling, native of Sydney, second daughter of the late Mr. James Stirling, mason, Sussex-street, Sydney.

DEATHS.

On the 30th March, at the residence of her parents, Smith-street, Surry Hills, Emma Sophia, the beloved child of Edwin and Emma Watts.

On the morning of the 31st instant, at the residence of R. J. Hopkins, Esq., Viles Buildings, Kent-street, in his 71st year, Captain Samuel Ashmore, for many years a resident in this colony.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUROPEAN AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.—Limited.
REDUCTION OF FARES. OVERLAND ROUTE.
The Royal Mail Steamship VICTORIA, H. Wright, Esq., Commander, will be despatched for SUEZ, (carrying her Majesty's Mails), calling at intermediate ports, on SUNDAY, 11th of APRIL, at 9 o'clock a.m. precisely.
Rate of passage money, including transit through Egypt, medical attendance, use of bedding and linen, stewards' fees, and all other charges, except for hotel expenses in Egypt, wines, spirits, malt liquors, and mineral waters, £90 SOUTHAMPTON; £85 TO MARSEILLES; OR RETURN TICKET £135. European servants half fare; native servants one fourth fare.
A reduction of one-sixth of the established rate will be made in favour of families, but only in cases where the amount of passage money, if charged in full for the whole party, would be equal to the full charge for the four adult passengers.
Passengers may have their tickets endorsed to remain a month at any intermediate port.
The mode of transit through Egypt is as follows:—Between Suez and No. 12 Station in the Desert, a distance of 25 miles, in carriages, and from thence the whole distance to Alexandria by railway.
Rates of freight on specie, gold-dust, ¾ per cent.
NOTICE.—The passage-money from Australia to England by the overland route is now lower than by first-class sailing vessels round Cape Horn. Return tickets for a fare and a-half, giving ten months in England.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL.—Eagle Line of Packets.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's Steam Clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Commander, will be despatched from Melbourne to Liverpool direct, at daylight on THURSDAY, 8th April.
This magnificent vessel has just accomplished another very rapid passage of sixty-three days. Her last voyage home occupied sixty-two days only.
The first saloon, to which is attached ladies' boudoir, baths, &c., is provided with every comfort and convenience.
The second cabin is lofty, and well ventilated, and provided with a liberal table, and steward's attendance.
The third-class accommodations cannot be surpassed, and will be supplied with the usual liberal dietary scale of the Eagle Line. Carries an experienced surgeon.
Rates of Passage-money.—First saloon, according to arrangement; second cabin, 35 to 40 Guineas; third ditto, 20 to 25 Guineas.
For plans of cabins and further particulars, apply to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents.

STEAM to PARRAMATTA.—These favourite boats ply as under, viz.—
From PARRAMATTA at 8 and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
" SYDNEY at 9 a.m., 1.15 and 4 p.m.
Calling at intermediate piers.
An extra boat leaves for Ryde at 6 p.m.; from Ryde for Sydney at 7.45 a.m.
On SUNDAYS: From Sydney at 9 a.m.; from Parramatta, 4 p.m. Phœnix Wharf, 1st March.

STEAM to MANLY BEACH.—Daily, at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., calling at Woolloomooloo, and leaving Manly at 12 noon, and 5.30 p.m.
Phœnix Wharf, 15th March.

STEAM to the CLARENCE WHARF.—The GRAFTON, Captain WISEMAN, from Grafton Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 31st instant, at 8 p.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—TO-MORROW, Good Friday, these steamers will ply as on week days, viz., From Sydney at 9 a.m., 1.15, and 4 p.m.
From Parramatta at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.

EXCURSION to MANLY BEACH.—Good Friday.—The MIMOSA, VICTORIA, ILLAWARRA, and BLACK SWAN, steamers from the Phœnix Wharf, At 10, 10.30, 11 and 12 a.m., 2, 2.30, and 3 p.m.
N.B. Steamers will proceed direct from Woolloomooloo Bay, at 10.30 a.m., and 2.30 p.m.

STEAM to PORT MACQUARIE.—THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the WILLIAM IV., at 9 p.m., via NEWCASTLE, leaving Port Macquarie, on MONDAY.
Phœnix Wharf.

STEAM to WOLLONGONG, and KIAMA.—THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, instead of the usual 8 o'clock morning boat.
Phœnix Wharf.

EXCURSION to SHOALHAVEN.—The KIAMA, THIS (Thursday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock, returning on MONDAY.
Excursion return tickets ... ... 35s.
N.B.—The NOWRA steamer will be in attendance to convey excursionists up the river.

EXCURSION TO BRISBANE WATER.—EASTER MONDAY.—The BLACK SWAN will leave the Phœnix Wharf, at 8 a.m., returning from Gosford via Manly Beach at 1 p.m.
Excursion return tickets .... 15s.

STEAM to the HUNTER.—The FENELLA, for MORPETH, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock.
The PATERSON, for MORPETH, TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING, at 11 o'clock.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Manager.
H. R. N. S. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street, April 1.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.
CLARENCE, to the HUNTER, TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY), at 11.
LONDON, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.
BOOMERANG, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, TUESDAY EVENING, at 9.
WARATAH, to WIDE BAY, WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9.
STEAMER to CLARENCE TOWN, MONDAY NIGHT, at 11.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

FOR KEMPSEY, MACLEAY RIVER.—The MARY JANE will sail on SATURDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Union Wharf; or, to GEORGE COLESON, Market Wharf.

FOR MORPETH.—The CAROLINE and CHASE. For freight apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The regular trading schooner JESSIE is now receiving cargo.
For freight or passage apply to NORTHWOOD and COX, Baltic Wharf.
N.B. All freight payable in Sydney.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—The ketch LIGHTNING, SUGDEN, master, sails THIS EVENING.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The schooner JANE, Captain HOWARD; and CYCLONE, Captain HEALD.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

WILLIAM, for PORT MACQUARIE, on SATURDAY, at 4 p.m.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The fine schooner, UNION, STAMMERS, master, is now receiving cargo at the Victoria Wharf, and having a considerable portion, already engaged, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf; or MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The regular trader VIXEN Captain BENNETT, now hourly expected, will commence loading immediately after her discharge inwards, and have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 218, George-street.

FOR GEELONG and MELBOURNE, THIS DAY.—The FORTUNE, Captain WALSH, will sail THIS EVENING, and take 10 tons light freight, landed at either port.
Entries must be passed, and bills of lading sent in by noon.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 324, late 177, George-street.

BUONAPARTE, for MELBOURNE WHARF.—Now filling up, at Scott and Jolly's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, can take a few tons of measurement goods if arranged for at once.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR SALE, two first-class Vessels, from 150 to 200 tons. Apply to JAMES MALCOLM and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONLY VESSEL FOR NELSON.—Will clear THIS DAY. The established trader OCEAN QUEEN, R. ARNOLD, master, is now loading at the Albion Wharf, and will be despatched as above. Shippers are requested to complete their arrangements.
For freight or passage, having excellent cabin and steerage accommodation, apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER.—For Passengers only.—The old and favourite trader COMET, R. CORK, commander, having all her cargo engaged, will sail on SATURDAY.
For passage, early application is necessary, to MOLISON and BLACK, Macquarie-place.

FOR AUCKLAND, with despatch.—The smart clipper packet SYBIL, is now hourly expected, and will sail again within a few days after arrival.
For freight or passage, apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., 213, George-street.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—A Regular Trader.—The fine fast sailing Brigantine CHEETAH, 160 tons register, D. JOYCE, Commander, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will sail in about ten days. Has superior cabin and steerage accommodation for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to Captain JOYCE, on board; or to BUYERS and LEARMONTH, Charlotte-place.

FOR TAHITI direct.—The brig OCEAN, 300 tons burthen, will sail for Tahiti on about 12th April.
For particulars of passage or freight apply on board, end of Darling Harbour.

FOR PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS.—The fine French clipper barque NOE, 400 tons, JULES ROBERT, commander, will be despatched as above, on or about the 20th of April.
Has very superior accommodations for passengers, for which immediate application is necessary to Captain ROBERT, on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The brig SPEC, Captain J. PROUT, is now ready to receive cargo. Intending shippers will please send down their goods immediately to Towns' Wharf.
For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR CALLAO direct.—Will sail on MONDAY, 5th, the new and A1 clipper ship, SEBASTOPOL, 800 tons, W. DAWSON, commander.
For freight and passage, apply on board; or to MULLENDORFF, NAHMER, and CO., agents, 16, Macquarie-place.

FOR HONGKONG direct.—The A1 clipper ship PORT JACKSON, 441 tons, WILLIAM WHITE, commander, will sail for the above port in the first week of April.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

HORSES for INDIA.—The well-known ship, ROYAL SAXON, shortly expected from Melbourne, will be despatched in all April for Calcutta, via Torres' Straits, with horses.
A limited number will be taken on freight, for which early application may be made to R. TOWNS and CO.

BLACK BALL LINE of BRITISH and AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—The fine fast-sailing clipper ship SHOOTING STAR, 1370 tons register, will leave Melbourne for Liverpool about 6th April.

Fares—Saloon...	...	£60
Second cabin...		35
Third ...	...	25 and 20

with an allowance for steam fare to Melbourne. Apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Botts' Wharf.

DAPHNE, for LONDON.—This fine A1 ship is now lying at the Circular Wharf receiving her wool, and will meet with immediate dispatch, and, from her known speed, will probably land her cargo in time for the July sales. Her passage from Sydney to Manila and back, (including detention in loading) occupied but four and a-half months, the quickest trip of the season.
She has a few cabins still disengaged, for passage in which, apply to Captain CLAPROTH, on board; or to GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 fast-sailing ship REDAN, 859 tons register, EVAN EVANS, commander, on her second voyage only. Has the greater portion of her wool stowed, and will sail on an early day. She has two side cabins disengaged, which will be let at moderate rates.
Apply to Captain EVANS, on board, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street.

FREIGHT OF COALS.—Tenders are invited for the conveyance of coals from Newcastle, New South Wales, to Suez, Aden, Ceylon, and King George's Sound. For particulars apply at the Royal Mail Office, Sydney.
CHAMPION WETTON, Superintendent.

TO BOAT BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received until THURSDAY, at noon, for the following boats, to be of the most approved construction and best materials, subject to survey when completed:—
A light four-oared Whale-boat, about 23 feet (twenty-three feet) over all, fitted with iron rowlocks, and also with a rudder and steer oar. To be built of cedar, copper-fastened, with a set of oars, mast, and lug sail, complete.
A small Skiff, 16 feet (sixteen feet) long, square sterned, cedar-built, copper-fastened, with a mast and sail and a pair of oars (for light work).
A strong Whaleboat, four-oared, fitted for rudder or steer oar, twenty-five feet (25 feet) long. Cedar-built, copper-fastened, with mast, lug sail, and set of oars, complete.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

CHARTER FOR COALS.—Wanted, a Vessel to take 180 to 300 tons from Newcastle to a Southern port.
HENRY H. BEAUCHAMP, 41, King-street.

WANTED, Two or Three small Vessels, to convey timber from Brisbane Water to Sydney. Apply SCOTT and JOLLY, Wharf, Bathurst-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the new fast-sailing Bremen barque FANNY KIRCHNER, 356 tons register. Apply to Captain BLOCK, on board, Walker's Wharf; or to KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

THE BARD'S LEGACY, Schooner, for SALE or Charter, 30 tons burthen, light draught, and in good order, can be sent to sea, at two hours' notice. Apply at CROFT'S Wharf; or 88, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.
J. BLOXHAM.

CUTHBERT'S Shipbuilding Yard, and A. S. N. Co.'s Patent Slip, Pyrmont, capable of taking up vessels of the largest tonnage. Office, CUTHBERT'S Wharf Darling Harbour.

TO-MORROW being GOOD FRIDAY, no goods will be received at or delivered from this wharf. TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager. H.R.N.S.N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street.

GLEBE.—A Ferry Boat across Blackwattle Bay, fare Threepence. HEYDOCK, boatman.

BARWAN PARK RACES.—To come off on EASTER MONDAY, 5th April, on the Barwan Park Course.
FIRST RACE.—HURDLE RACE for 25 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 2 sovereigns each, to go to the second horse; three times round, over nine leaps, 3 feet 6 inches high, 11 st. each. Entrance, 3 sovereigns.
SECOND RACE.—THE PUBLICANS' PURSE of 20 sovereigns, with a sweep of 1 sovereign each, to go to the second horse; heats, one mile and a half; weight for age; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for £40, and any surplus to go to the fund; if entered to be sold for £30 to be allowed 7 lbs., if for £20 14 lbs., if for £15 21 lbs. Entrance, £2 10s.
THIRD RACE.—A HACK RACE for 10 sovereigns, with a sweep of 10s. each, to go to the second horse, for all hacks, to be approved of by the stewards, 9 st. each; heats, once round and a distance. Entrance, £1 5s. Post entrance.
FOURTH RACE.—PONY RACE for 5 sovereigns, for all ponies not exceeding 14 hands high; heats, once round; catch weights. Entrance, 10s. Post entrance.
FIFTH RACE.—The CONSOLATION STAKES for 5 sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of 10s. each added, for all beaten horses; to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint; once round and a distance. Entrance, 10s. Sweepstakes to be returned to non-acceptors.

REGULATIONS.
Entrances for the Hurdle Race and Publicans' Purse to be forwarded under cover to Mr. Charles Beal, clerk of the course, Simpson's Hotel, enclosing entrance fee and sweepstakes, on or before Wednesday, 31st March.
No qualification required.
All riders to appear in clean jockey costume.
The Homebush rules will be strictly adhered to, unless where otherwise specified.
The decision of the stewards to be final.
CHARLES BEAL, clerk of the course.

KISSING POINT REGATTA.—Entrances for the various races (for list of which see last Saturday's HERALD) will be received at Mr. O'BRIEN'S, Mayor Inn, Pitt-street, Sydney, THIS EVENING, between 6 and 9.
The favourite steamer HUNTER will leave the H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf, foot of Market-street, on EASTER MONDAY, at half-past 9 a.m., to convey visitors to Kissing Point, returning in the evening after the races are concluded. Fares, there and back, 2s. 6d.
By the permission of Captain Lovel, the splendid Band of the Royal Artillery will accompany the steamer, and perform on board the flag-ship during the day.
J. H. NORTH, Honorary Secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

ALICK CHAPE, your old friend JAMES HOUTSON is on board the Victoria steamer.

CHARLEY, do not sleep on the tan in the yard, in Phillip-street; pray call to S. H. at the Club.

GEORGE HENRY KIBBLEWHITE is requested to inform Mrs. KING, senior, of Parramatta, where he is living.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN JOASS or CATHERINE PALMER, they are requested to write to their BROTHER, now residing in Liverpool. Address Post Office, Liverpool.

JOHN JENKINS, late Glasgow.—Please send your address to ANGUS SUTHERLAND, Mr. M'Pherson's, 4, Robert-street, Collingwood, Melbourne, Victoria.

MR. G. W. WILLIAMSON, is requested to call at A. F. CROOM and CO.'s.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SCHOOL OF ARTS.—Mr. JULIUS HAIMBERGER, in compliance with a suggestion from some of his friends, begs to announce a repetition of the Musical Entertainment by the TYROLESE MINSTRELS, on EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY, April the 5th and 6th. Admission, 2s. 6d. Families wishing seats reserved can obtain them by application to Mr. HAIMBERGER, at Parker's Family Hotel, York-street. For particulars see hand-bills.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, under the patronage of his Excellency Sir William Denison, Knight, K.C.B.
W. H. PALING intends giving a Concert in aid of the Indian Relief Fund, and from his knowledge of the generosity of the Australian public hopes that the inhabitants of Sydney and its environs will assist him by their support in carrying out this undertaking for the above named object.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.—W. H. PALING presents his compliments to Professional and Amateur Musicians, and solicits the kind assistance of their talent at a Concert to be given in aid of the above fund. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of aiding in the aforenamed concert will oblige by communicating with W. H. PALING, 83, Wynyard-square.

VICTORIA CIRCUS, Prince of Wales Theatre.—Benefit of Mr. MURRAY, the Australian Native, TO-NIGHT.

SYDNEY AMATEUR MINSTRELS appear TO-NIGHT for MURRAY'S Benefit. Splendid programme

MISS GRIFFITHS, the ITALIAN BROTHERS, and M. KLAER will appear TO-NIGHT. Victoria Circus.

LOVE and HATE, Burlesque Sketch by the Minstrels TO-NIGHT. Doors open at 7.

NATIVES of Sydney, remember MURRAY'S Benefit is TO-NIGHT. Come early.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Great Attraction TO-NIGHT. The celebrated play, entitled THE DUELLIST, or The Husband of an Hour, for THIS NIGHT only; and a laughable comic ballet of MAD AS A MARCH HARE for the last time this season.

THE DUELLIST, OR THE HUSBAND OF AN HOUR.—This beautiful play (originally produced at the Haymarket, London,) has been triumphantly successful at the Royal Victoria Theatre, and acknowledged by all to be one of the very best modern plays, will be produced THIS EVENING, at the earnest request, made at the Box Office, of many parties anxious to witness its reproduction.

MAD AS A MARCH HARE.—This laughable comic ballet, in which Mr. MUNGALL keeps the house in a perpetual roar of laughter, will be played TO-NIGHT for the last time.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Door open at half-past 7, commence at 8 o'clock. Prices—Boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d; private boxes, £1 1s. each; monthly tickets, £1 1s. per month, to be had at the Box Office. JAMES SIMMONDS, Lessee and Manager.
N.B.—No new subscribers for monthly tickets will be received after the 1st of May.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—GOOD FRIDAY.—Open for Promenade only. Admission 1s., by refreshment ticket, obtainable on the grounds, for tea, coffee, or other refreshments.

CREMORNE GARDENS.—Grand and unrivalled Entertainments for EASTER MONDAY.

DANCING ACADEMY, William-street.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce to the inhabitants of Woolloomooloo that his new and spacious rooms will open for the reception of pupils on THURSDAY, 1st April, and classes will meet on every subsequent TUESDAY and FRIDAY—for juveniles at 4 p.m., for adults at 7 in the evening. Mr. W. C. continues to hold his classes at the Polytechnic, Pitt-street, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, as usual. Private lessons by arrangement. Families and schools attended. 75, William-street.

EASTER BALL.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce to his friends and pupils that his BALL will take place at his new and spacious academy, William-street, on EASTER MONDAY, 5th April. Tickets to be had of Mr. CLARK, at his residence, 75, William-street.

LYCEUM ASSEMBLY ROOMS, open every evening. To-night, previous to the dancing, Messrs. Walton and Helmer will exhibit their Panorama and Magical Illusions. Dancing to commence at 10. Doors open at half-past 7, the wizard at 8, panorama at 9. Gentlemen, 2s.; ladies, 1s. Mark—no advance in the prices. M. O., Mr. Jackson.

BALMAIN BAZAAR.—The Balmain Bazaar will be held, by permission, in the Botanical Gardens, on THURSDAY, the 8th of April, to raise funds for the enlargement of the school-house connected with St. Mary's Church.
By the kind permission of Colonel Straton and officers, the Band of the 77th Regiment will perform on the occasion.
The gardens will be open to the public as usual, and the sale commence at 12 o'clock.
Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies:—Mrs. Stack, Mrs. Deloitte, Mrs. Sachs, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Rucker, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Dye, Mrs. Augustus Dillon, Mrs. Buchanan.

UNION CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING will be held THIS DAY, at half-past 1 o'clock. By order of the Committee, M. D. WOODHOUSE, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Ninth Annual MEETING of the Australian Mutual Provident Society will be held in the Principal Office of the Society, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the seventh day of April next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the Report of the Directors, to Elect Two Directors, one in place of James Mitchell, Esq., who retires by rotation, and is not eligible for re-election, and another in place of M. E. Murnin, Esq., who also retires, but is eligible for re-election, and to choose Two Auditors. By order of the board, ROBERT THOMSON, secretary. March 24, 1858.
No member shall be nominated for the office of Director unless written notice thereof shall have been given, to the Board, or to the Secretary, at least seven days before the meeting.
The following gentlemen have given notice that they are candidates for the seats at the Board about to become vacant, viz.,
Michael Egan Murnin, Esq.
George King, Esq.
James Edward Ebsworth, Esq.
Professor Pell.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—Mr. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Exchange corner, respectfully intimates that he is a candidate for the office of Auditor to this institution.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Thirteenth Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held in the Company's Office, Bridge-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 12 o'clock at noon, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending the 31st instant, to elect a Director in the room of the Honorable JACOB L. MONTEFIORE, resigned, for the period at which he would have retired by rotation, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting in accordance with the Deed of Settlement. By order of the Board.
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.
Sydney, March 24, 1858.
By the 34th clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of director, are required to give 14 days' notice of their intention to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the secretary at the Office of the Company.

SYDNEY YACHT CLUB.—The usual Monthly MEETING of the Club will take place at the Club House, Exchange Hotel, George-street, THIS EVENING, the 1st of April, at 8 o'clock p.m. By order, WILLIAM T. BLAKENEY, secretary.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS, M.U. Anniversary of the Prince of Wales Lodge, Windsor, April 7th.—Members in Sydney, intending to visit Windsor on the above occasion, are requested to attend at the district chambers on THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements. JOHN B. CRISP, Prov. G. S.

AUSTRALIAN CRICKET CLUB.—A MEETING of the Members of the Australian Cricket Club will be held at the Club Rooms, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. RICHARD DRIVER, Jun., Hon. Sec.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The Members of the Choir of the above Church are requested to attend, THIS DAY, at four o'clock, for a full rehearsal of Haydn's No. 2 Mass. THOMAS VICARY BRIDSON, organist and choir master.

SCOTS' CHURCH—INDUCTION SERVICES.—The Rev. John Reid, of North Melbourne, will be inducted as colleague to the Rev. Dr. Lang, in the ministry of the Scots' Church, on SABBATH, the 4th instant. The services on the occasion will be conducted as follows:—
In the morning, at 11 a.m., by the Rev. Dr. Lang
In the afternoon, at 3 p.m., by the Rev. John Reid.
In the evening, at 7 p.m., also by the Rev. Mr. Reid.
A collection will be made at each of the services, in aid of the Church.
N.B.—A Public Meeting will be held in the evening of TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at seven o'clock, to welcome the Rev. Mr. Reid to this important sphere of ministerial labour. The attendance of the religious public generally is respectfully invited on the occasion.

WESLEYAN SABBATH SCHOOLS, Parramatta.—On EASTER SUNDAY, 4th April, 1858, TWO SERMONS will be preached and Collections made in aid of the Institution. Service to commence at 11 in the morning and half-past 6 in the evening.
Also a public TEA MEETING adjoining the chapel on MONDAY, 5th, to commence at 6 o'clock.

MR. EMERY will preach (D.V.) at Mr. Miles' School-room, Kent-street, FRIDAY EVENING, April 2. Service, half-past 6 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Library and Reading Room, 322, George-street, near Market-street. Subscribers and young men wishing to join are informed that a new quarter commences THIS DAY. Terms, five shillings.
To-morrow, being Good Friday, the institution will be closed.
Wanted, a Teacher for the French Class.
SHARP H. LEWIS, } Hon.
JAMES STOCKS, } Secretaries.

SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.—A special MEETING of the General Committee of the Sydney Bethel Union is convened for THIS AFTERNOON, Thursday, April 1st, at three o'clock precisely, in the Chamber of Commerce, Exchange. The attendance of all the members of committee is earnestly requested for the despatch of most important business, namely—to consider an offer made of a sum on loan sufficient to complete the new Mariners' Church.
RICHARD SADLEIR, Hon. Sec.
L. E. THRELKELD, Minister.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—A Public Meeting will be held in the Infant School Room, Castlereagh-street, on MONDAY, the 5th of April next, of all those favourable to the erection of a Presbyterian College, within the Sydney University; the said College to be established in accordance with the Westminster standards. The chair will be taken by his Excellency the Governor-General, at seven o'clock.
JOHN MOON
JOHN M'GIBBON } Joint Secretaries.

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of a prior engagement of the School of Arts, the Public MEETING will be held in the Infant School-room, Castlereagh-street.
JOHN MOON,
JOHN M'GIBBON, } Secretaries.

SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH, DARLINGHURST.—The above Church will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY next, 4th April (Easter Day) on which occasion SERMONS will be preached—in the Morning by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sydney; in the Evening by the Rev. A. H. Stephen.
Collections will be made after each service in aid of the building fund.
A plan of the pews is in course of preparation, and the Churchwardens will shortly be in a position to receive applications from parties desirous of taking sittings.
GILBERT ELIOTT
M. H. STEPHEN } Churchwardens.
R. JOHNSON

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—A Meeting of the Committee will take place at the Exchange, THIS DAY, the 1st instant, at 4 p.m.

JURORS AT DARLINGHURST.—Notice is hereby given, that the Jurors who have been summoned to the Criminal Court at Darlinghurst, on MONDAY next, will NOT be required to attend until TUESDAY, the 6th of April, at a quarter to 10 o'clock, a.m. JOHN O'NEILL BRENAN, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

LE CONSUL DE FRANCE a l'honneur d'informer ses compatriotes qu'une adresse à l'Empereur, à l'occasion du détestable attentat dont la personne de Sa Majesté été l'objet, an déposée à la Chancellerie, ou elle restera de 11h. du matin a 2h. apres-midi, jusqu'au depart de la prochaine Malle, à la disposition des Français qui desireraient y'apposer leur signature.

MISS GRANT, No. 1, College-buildings, Jamison-street.—Two Vacancies. All the comforts of a private hotel.

MR. CANE'S Boarding and Day School. A vacancy for one boarder. Stanley-street.

EDUCATION.—A thoroughly experienced tutor, of collegiate education, receives a few Boys for instruction in the several branches of a liberal education. The advantages offered are private tuition on school terms. Address S. M. D., Post Office.

AFRICAN LION to be seen at ALLAN'S, 19, Hunter-street. Admission—Adults, 1s.; children 6d.

A MARRIED Lady, without family, is desirous of receiving in her house a single or widowed Lady to reside with her; references given and required. Address, No. 2, Hereford Cottages, Glebe.

A LADY proceeding to India, is desirous of parting with a very handsome Sable and Velvet CLOAK, original cost £70. Address A. C., HERALD office.

A RESPECTABLE Widow, wishes to take the charge of an infant or young child. The greatest secresy can be relied on. Most respectable references given. L. W., Glebe Post office.

A YOUNG PERSON wishes to proceed to the country as Dressmaker and Needlewoman, or to take charge of a baby, or anything not menial. Address, E.V., HERALD Office.

A DRESSMAKER is open to engagement, by day or week. Address, H., HERALD Office.

AS COOK and Laundress, Housemaid, and Nursemaid. Wanted, a situation by three servants. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

COMFORTABLE Board and Residence, at S. DICKSON'S, 505, George-street, late 352, Brickfield-hill.—20s. per week.

LEGAL.—Wanted, two competent Clerks. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor, 68, Pitt-street, Sydney.

REQUIRED, at General Post Office Hotel, a Female Cook, and Kitchenmaid.

SERVANTS WANTED.—A Cook and Laundress wanted to proceed to Port Macquarie (a Man and his Wife without incumbrance preferred). Apply to W. J. LENNON, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO GROCERS, Wine Merchants, &c.—A Young Man, wants a Situation as Salesman, Storekeeper, Collector, &c.; can be well recommended by his late employers; no objection to the country. Address A. Z. X., HERALD Office.

TO PRINTERS.—Overseer wanted; one who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce first-rate references. Apply to Messrs. F. MACNAB and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—Wanted, for an establishment in the country, a good Dress and Mantle Hand. Apply at CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO.'S, 271, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good Cutter, for the country. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BROTHERS, and CO., 271, Pitt-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a Foreman. Apply to E. LLOYD, baker, Liverpool.

WANTED, by a young person, a situation to proceed to England with a family. Address M. J., 46, Crown-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, an active Boy, for the Bakehouse. GEORGE WILKIE and CO., Steam Biscuit Factory.

WANTED, a good Cook and Laundress. A good character required from last situation. Apply at No. 5, Elizabeth-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a strong Lad, to deliver meat. Apply to I. K. CLEEVE and CO., Charlotte-place.

WAETED, a Man Cook. Apply Dove Inn, Erskine-street.

WANTED, 5000 Dozen Wine and Brandy Bottles. J. C. PETERS, next New Bank Australasia.

WANTED, a Waiter. References for competency and sobriety indispensable. Commercial Hotel, King-st.

WANTED a Female, as General Servant. General Washington, opposite Old Treasury.

WANTED, a Youth, about 16 or 17, as House Servant. A. TORNING and SON, No. 4, Macquarie-place.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can wash and iron; also a Nursemaid. Apply to Mrs. BUCKLAND, 164 Palmer-street, next Scotch Church.

WANTED, a Situation as Wet-nurse, by MARY EGAN, a respectable married woman. Enquire at the Steamboat Inn, corner of Kent-street and Margaret-place.

WANTS a Situation as Cook, or General Servant, an Englishwoman, with good references. Apply to Mr. PALSER, South Head Road.

WANTED, by an experienced Person, a Situation, either in a counting-house or as Traveller, having a thorough knowledge of colonial business and the Colonies, and can be well recommended. Apply W. P., Post Office, Glebe.

WANTED, a Shopman. Apply to W. F. HULLE, pork butcher, 559, George-street South.

WANTED, a Girl, from 12 to 15 years. Medical Hall, Palmer-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a Barmaid. Apply to Mrs. PALMER, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, a Female, as General Servant. Apply at the Steam Engine Inn, George-street South.

WANTED, Purchasers. Set handsome silver-mounted Carriage Harness, price £7; two hogskin Saddles and Bridles, 30s. and 40s.; an excellent Water Cart, with butt and hose complete, for £8. At 224, Castlereagh-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a Nursemaid, one who can make herself generally useful. Apply Clarence Hotel, Erskine-st.

WANTED, Washing; terms, 2s. per dozen. Apply Mrs. BRISTOW, 26, Duke-street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, a General Servant, with a good character. Mrs. MYLES, Myles-buildings, 34, Cumberland-st.

WANTED, a Providore for the steamer Clarence. Apply on board, to the Captain, THIS DAY.

WANTED, a General Female Servant. 76, Yurong-street.

WANTED, Superior Furnished Apartments for a Lady, at Waverley. Address C., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man, to milk cows and deliver the milk, for the country. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two Female General Servants, able to milk cows, for the country. J. C. GLUE, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a competent Accountant, to balance up a Set of Books. Address to Post Office, Box 249.

WANTED, a Young Man, to carry out meat and to make himself otherwise useful; he must be accustomed to the butchering business. Apply 766, George-street South, past the Haymarket.

WANTED, Two Girls, either sisters or friends, to do the work of a small family residing a little way out of town. One must be able to cook well, and the other to wash and iron well. Apply, THIS MORNING, at 377, Sussex-street, near the Haymarket.

WANTED, for the country, a Man accustomed to handle Horses. J. M. WRIGHT, Circular Quay Bond.

WANTED, Twenty Teams, to draw timber from the Rooty-hill Steam Saw Mills, to the railway station, Parramatta. Constant employment given, at liberal rates. For particulars, apply to Messrs. JONES and PALMER, King and Pitt streets; or to CHARLES ROBERTSON, agent, Depot, Railway Station.

WANTED, 2000 Dozen Wine and Porter Bottles. P. MILLER, Parramatta.

WANTED, a first-rate Female Cook; unexceptionable references will be required. Apply to the Housekeeper, Government House.

WANTED to be Known—Portraits, 5s., with case. 290, George-street, opposite the White Horse.

WANTED, a Youth, who writes a good hand, and is quick at accounts. Apply, by letter, to J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., York-street.

WANTED, a Family's Washing. Taken at a low rate. Apply to Mrs. LUND, 265, Kent-street North.

WANTED, by a Young Man, a Situation in a Store. Address to Y. G., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a Man Cook for the country; Boys to milk; Gardener (single man). One or two good Farming Men; Two German Labourers. Apply to OLIVER STAINES, agent; King and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED, General Servants, Housemaid, and Laundress. Apply Mrs. STAINES, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a General House Servant. Apply No. 300, George-street, opposite Exchange Hotel.

WANTED, a Parlour-maid, for a gentleman's family in Sydney. Liberal wages will be given to a competent servant. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, servants' registry office, King-street East.

WANTED, as Groom and Coachman, a single man. Apply to Mr. G. CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf.

WANTED, Slop Trousers Hands; also general tailors for slop work. Apply No. 202, George-street, opposite Essex-street.

WANTED, to Rent, a large Dwelling-house, in the neighbourhood of Bridge or Hunter streets. Any parties holding a lease of premises in that neighbourhood that they wish to dispose of, the advertiser would be willing to treat with them. Apply, by letter, to M. T., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to rent, a Sheep or Cattle Station, with or without the right of purchase. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a comfortable neatly furnished Cottage within ten minutes' walk of the Post Office. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 72, Sussex-street.

WANTED, Ten Tons of pressed Oaten Hay, warranted, and to be delivered immediately. Apply to ARTHUR HODGSON, A. A. Company's Offices, 152, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a Housemaid; none but competent persons need apply, between 10 and 12 a.m., to S. EMANUEL, No. 404, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, in a respectable Catholic family, a situation for a Girl 16 years; can make herself useful in domestic work. Wages no consideration. Address, 56, Post Office, Glebe.

WANTED, a smart Lad from 16 to 18 years of age, to look after a horse, and must be able to drive well. Unexceptionable references required. Apply to S. EMANUEL, No. 404, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a Storekeeper. A. F. CROOM and CO., Miller's Point.

WANTED, a strong Lad, as Groom and Gardener. Apply to Messrs. LEATHES, BROWN, and CO., 69, Market-street East.

WANTED, a respectable Woman, as Cook and Laundress. Apply to Mrs. M. BRODZIAK, 7, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Butler. Apply, at 2 o'clock, at 3, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a Blacksmith, a good shoer, for the country. Apply early, this day, Thursday. One or two Gardeners and Grooms, for near Sydney; useful Lads, Ploughmen, Bushmen, for the Northern District; and Married Couples. HAIGH and ASHLIN, agents, Pitt-street opposite Union Bank.

WANTED to LET, a handsomely furnished Drawing and Bedroom; also, a large ditto, and large Bedroom, partly furnished, and single rooms, furnished or unfurnished—board, optional. Apply at 19, Bay-street, Woolloomoolo. Terms to suit times.

ABERGLASSYN HOUSE.—To LET, or for SALE, Aberglassyn House, delightfully situated on the Hunter, but free from floods, about two miles from West Maitland, containing about twenty spacious rooms, inclusive of drawing and dining rooms, with cellars, detached kitchen, and other out-houses, and a constant supply of excellent water laid on the premises. Immediately in front of the house is a paddock of about twelve acres, and adjoining it a paddock of about twenty acres, fit for grazing or other purposes; together with a garden and vineyard of about ten acres, laid out to the best advantage, with trellis work—about 100 orange trees in full bearing, and other fruit trees in great variety. Some conception may be formed of the magnificent style in which the house has been built, and the grounds laid out, when it is stated that the original proprietor, George Hobler, Esq., expended upwards of £20,000 on the house alone. For terms, cards to view, and other particulars, apply at the Office, West Maitland, or personally to WILLIAM NICHOLSON.

APARTMENTS, with BOARD.—149, Bathurst-street East, cottage lately occupied by Mrs. C. Smith.

APARTMENTS Furnished, in an agreeable situation (board optional). 131, Bourke-street, two doors from William-street.

APARTMENTS for Families and Gentlemen, 14, Macquarie-place.

A COTTAGE to LET, at Ashfield, within five minutes walk of the Railway station. Rent, moderate. Apply at Mr. RANDLE'S office, Bligh-street, Sydney.

A RESPECTABLE Young Man can be accommodated with Lodgings on moderate terms, 42, Yurong-st.

A CERTAIN FORTUNE.—To LET, the General Post Office Hotel, York-street, formerly known as Entwistle's Masonic Hall; furniture and stock can be taken at a valuation. None but principals need apply, to Mr. GOOLD, on the premises.

BALMAIN EAST.—Two good Houses TO LET, near the Ferry. Enquire E. RAMSAY, grocer. Balmain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required, by a young man, of steady habits, in a private family, within ten minutes' walk of the HERALD Office. Address, stating terms, to J. W. C., HERALD Office.

BOARD and LODGING Wanted, by a Gentleman, in a respectable family, not far from the Post Office. J. T., HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE.—Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and Residence, in a respectable family, residing in a healthy part of the city. Apply to SHERRIFF and ARMSTRONG, 256, George-st.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with all the comforts of an English home, at Birchgrove House, Balmain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Single Gentleman, At 41, Princes-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, Bedford Hotel, Elizabeth-street, opposite the Racecourse. JAMES SIMPSON

COMFORTABLE Cottages to Let; taxes paid, water laid on. WHITTELL'S coal yard, Bathurst-street.

COTTAGE to LET, Devonshire-place, Pitt-street, Redfern. Apply Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS. 55, Elizabeth-street North.

HANDSOME furnished Drawing and Bedroom, first floor, with balcony, very moderate. 19, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

LODGINGS, with use of kitchen, for Single Men, 6s. per week. Apply No. 60, Palmer-street.

MOUNT LACHLAN—TO LET, two Cottages, of 3 rooms each, excellently finished, verandah front and back, with large garden in the rear, and a well of good water on the premises—the whole securely fenced in. Apply to the undersigned. THOMAS HAYES, Waterloo Mills, Botany Road.

NEWTOWN, TO LET, a neat 4-roomed verandah Cottage, with yard and good well of water. Rent moderate for a term. Enquire of JOHN WHITE, near the Wesleyan Chapel.

OFFICES to LET, near the Exchange. Apply to Mr. RAYMOND, 152, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.

OFFICES to LET, in Wynyard-square. Apply to E. PORTER, 296 (late 149), George-street.

STORES and Dwelling House in Spring-street, lately in the occupation of George Rees, Esq., to be LET; immediate possession can be given. Apply to EDWARD LEE, Supreme Court.

TO LET, Rose Hall House and Grounds, Woolloomooloo, at present occupied by W. B. Tooth, Esq. Apply to HOW, WALKER, and CO.

TO LET, for two or three years, the commodious House and Premises, late the residence of R. M. Robey, Esq., known as Linthorpe, at Newtown, together with two Cottages and about nine acres of Land, all securely enclosed with a substantial close fence. Rent, moderate, to a good tenant. Apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 2, Margaret-street, Sydney. R. M. ROBEY.

TO LET, on the North Shore, St. Leonard's House, at present in the occupation of Mr. F. Piper. Immediate possession can be given. Apply at LEVICKS and PIPER'S, Pitt-street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that spacious Dwelling, situated at No. 1, Wynyard-square, and at present occupied by the undersigned. The dwelling contains sixteen large and lofty rooms, bath room, patent closets, and every convenience. On view any day, from 11 to 1 o'clock. For further particulars apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO LET.—Sunbury House, corner of Castlereagh and Cleveland streets. Eight rooms, kitchen and servants' room, stable, coachhouse, well of good water, with pump. Apply to G. WIGRAM ALLEN, 51, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, in Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, near William-street, a Dwelling-house, with verandah and balcony, containing 8 rooms, stable, &c. Apply to Mrs. BROWN, next door, or to Mrs. TAGGART, Castlereagh-street, adjoining Burt's Bazaar.

TO LET, a House, in Pitt-street, well furnished, with coach-house and stables, and every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to Mr. T. FALCY, 30 [illegible] street. [illegible]

TO LET, close to the Houses of [illegible] and [illegible], well situated, a Family Residence, containing [illegible] good rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to R. M. LINDSAY, Elizabeth-street North

TO LET, Two Houses in Crown-street. Apply to J. P. MACKENZIE, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, a four-roomed Cottage, with an acre of land, Rushcutter's Bay. Enquire at the York-gate.

TO LET, in the town of Liverpool, a House containing 13 good rooms, 2 kitchens, pantries, and other conveniences, also stabling, &c.; together with paddocks two or more acres, well fenced and closely paled; one paddock has been trenched, and has various fruit trees, grape vines, &c., is well supplied with good water, and is in every respect suitable for a large family or Boarding School, or any other occupation that may require a roomy establishment. For particulars apply to Mr. M. CASTLE, 150, Pitt-street North.

TO PUBLICANS, GROCERS, &c.—TO LET, at a low rent, those splendid and central premises at the corner of Bay-street, opposite the Newtown Road. Fixtures, bar engine, with gas and water pipes laid on. For terms apply to THOMAS HOLMES, Bay-street, Glebe.

TO LET, that Family Dwelling, with coachhouse, stabling, &c., in the occupation of Captain Moriarty, situated at the north end of Cumberland-street, adjoining the premises occupied by G. Thornton, Esq., M.L.A. Possession can be given on the 1st April. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to M. ALEXANDER, 1, Wynyard-square.

TO BE LET, at Petersham, a newly-erected brick Cottage of two rooms, with 1½ acre of garden soil, within half-a-mile of the railway station. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, 1, Margaret-street.

TO LET, a House, containing eight rooms, kitchen, and coal cellar, with balcony overlooking the harbour, water laid on, formerly the residence of A. W. Young, Esq., late Sheriff. Apply at No. 20, Cumberland-street.

TO LET, Three furnished or unfurnished Bedrooms, 5s. to 10s. 19, Bay-street, Woolloomooloo.

TO LET, on the Glebe Road, the House lately occupied by Miss Wainwright. T. T. SMITH, builder, Glebe.

TO LET, a comfortable first-class family Residence, water laid on, &c., in Macquarie-street, near Lyons-terrace; immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mrs. DREURY, nearly opposite; rent low.

TO LET, that large and commodious House, in Phillip-street, No. 146. A lease will be given to a respectable tenant for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to JOHN KELLICK, on the premises. Rent moderate.

TO LET, as Lawyer's offices, corner house, King and Elizabeth streets. Apply 149, Elizabeth-street.

TO BE LET, a House in Cumberland-place, containing excellent accommodation for a family, besides stable, coach-house, &c. Also, Tylgate House, Cotham, on the Point Piper Road. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, No. 90, Clarence-street.

TO BE LET, a House, four rooms, Phillip-street North. Apply to ALLAN and NORTON, 90, Clarence-st.

TO LET, a Cottage containing four rooms, servant's room, kitchen, pantry, scullery, large yard, garden in front, and never-failing supply of water, adjoining the residence of W. Fanning, Esq., Newtown Road. Rent, £80 per annum. Apply next door; or to Mr. J. R. ROBBERDS, solicitor, 39, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

TO LET, in the rear of Wentworth-place, fine Apartments; entrance Elizabeth and Phillip streets.

TO LET, a House and Shop, with a large yard, and back entrance, on the South Head Road, No. 105.—Enquire of Mr. LASSEN, watchmaker, next door.

TO LET, a Quarry, situated on the Barcom Glen estate, Darlinghurst. Apply to Mr. W. DOBSON, 458, George-street; or to Mr. D. WEST, Barcom Glen.

TO LET, a Yard, Store, and Stables. Apply at the Red House, Pitt-street North.

TO LET, at the corner of Crown and Burton-streets, a good substantial House, suitable for a public house or grocer's shop. Rent moderate to a good permanent tenant. Apply to W. G. and A. MOORE, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

TO LET, in William-street, past Bourke-street, a private House, four rooms, kitchen, and servant's room, with verandah and balcony. Enquire at 169, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, No. 1, Exeter Villas. Six rooms, and other conveniences; good water, &c.; rent, £80 per annum. Apply to G. ELWORTHY, tailor and draper, 292, George-street.

TO LET, a Portion of Kersey's Wharf, with stores, stabling, &c.; also, a House of six rooms and cellars, in Dixon-street. Apply to C. KERSEY, Dixon-street.

TO LET, or SELL, a newly-finished Family Residence, containing seven rooms and larder, in Cambrian-terrace, in Upper Forbes-street, Darlinghurst,—it being in a healthy and highly respectable neighbourhood, near the residences of E. Deas Thomson and J. Rae, Esquires. For particulars apply on the premises, to WILLIAM HOPKINS or No. 314 Brougham-street Darlinghurst.

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SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—Parties desirous of subscribing to the HERALD can be supplied by the following recognised NEWS AGENTS, who are authorised to give their own receipts for payments:—

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John Aire ... Clyde-street, Miller's Point.
Thomas Pierce ... Corner of Yurong and Stanley streets.
William Malsbury ... 35, Parramatta-street.
William Hogan ... 435, Pitt-street.
F. Codner ... (or Globe,) 402, Brickfield-hill.
Benjamin Lee ... (Old HERALD Office,) Lower George-street.
P. Codner ... 402, Brickfield Hill.
Peter Munro ... 25, Woolloomooloo-street.
James M'Kinlay ... Paddington, opposite Barracks.
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Thomas Grace ... Postmaster, "Toll" Bar, Waverley.
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William Abraham ... Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, and Pitt-Town.
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F. Goertz ... Liverpool.
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George Pope ... Kissing Point, Ryde.
R. Blair ... East and West Maitland.
John Wisdom ... Morpeth.
E. Doherty ... Raymond Terrace.
C. Cottrell ... Penrith, Emu, and St. Mary's.
Bishop and Callum ... Newcastle.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" contains the "MONTHLY SYDNEY MAIL."—In reply to numerous inquiries, it is intimated to our subscribers and friends in the country, that the copies of the HERALD containing the Monthly Sydney Mail will be forwarded to Europe, in accordance with instructions as to address on the following terms: Single copies, including postage stamp, will be charged 6d. each; for the twelve monthly numbers, also including postage stamps, the price will be 5s. per annum, payable in advance.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—BENJAMIN LEE, News Agent (old HERALD Office, Lower George-street), begs to remind his friends that he has been appointed Agent for the northern end of the city, from Charlotte-place to Dawes' Point, including Harrington, Gloucester, Cumberland, and Prince streets, from this date, and he trusts, by early delivery and punctuality, to give every satisfaction. His terms are:
£1 0 0 per quarter
0 7 0 per month
0 1 9 per week
Payable in advance.
N.B.—B. L. will give his own receipts for subscriptions. Single copies at 4d. each. April 1st.

THE GLOBE.—F. CODNER, News Agent, 402, Brickfield-hill, has been appointed News Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, at the Globe from this date, and will deliver at an early hour every morning. Subscriptions, £1 per quarter, 7s. per month, 1s. 9d. per week in advance.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,259,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings not included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Goods and stock-in-trade of a non-hazardous description deposited in any building, will be insured at the same rate as the building itself, but general merchandise, including all goods not specially hazardous, coming within the usually accepted application of the term, deposited in first-class stores, will be treated as non-hazardous and insured as such.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
N.B.—This company holds itself responsible for all loss to property insured by its policies that can be traced as having resulted from the effects of fire, such as in addition to actual destruction by the flames, damage done by smoke or water, or on removal at the suggestion of the agency or other competent authority, such as the police or firemen; any loss by breakage or deterioration, or from articles missing or stolen—their existence of course having been satisfactorily authenticated, and the company will further make good any loss that may be sustained to property by destruction at the order of the authorities to arrest the spread of a conflagration.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

EDUCATION.—Mademoiselle MARGUELI, with the assistance of an English lady, receives at 1, Macdonald's-buildings, Hyde Park, a limited number of Young Ladies, to board and educate in the usual branches of an English education, French, German, pianoforte, with the theory of music and drawing. Terms: 70 guineas per annum. Singing and dancing, extra. Reference: The Rev. W. B. Clarke, A.M., St. Leonard's; the Hon. John Alexander, Esq., M.L.C., Woolloomooloo. E. T. Blacket, Esq., the Glebe.

TO THE MEDICAL and SURGICAL PROFESSION.—WILLIAM JENNINGS, 274, George-street, opposite the London Chartered Bank of Australia, is now prepared to supply every description of instruments required by the two professions, and requests their inspection of those now manufactured by an efficient workman from Weiss', Strand, London.
Surgeon Dentists are also requested to inspect the stock of improved Clendon's Forceps adapted to each tooth in upper and lower jaw.
Veterinary Surgeons can be supplied with the instruments required by them, or have their repairs executed without delay.

435 PITT-STREET.—WILLIAM HOGAN, many years employed as a runner to the HERALD, begs to remind subscribers to whom he has for a long time delivered the paper, that he has been appointed by the proprietors News Agent for the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD for that district, commencing from Druitt-street, to the Haymarket, on the west side of George-street; and from Park-street to the Haymarket, in Pitt-street, including Bathurst, Liverpool, and Goulburn streets.
The terms of subscription are:
£1 0 0 per quarter
0 7 0 per month
0 1 9 per week.
Payment in advance.
W. HOGAN will wait upon any party requiring the HERALD in the above locality, on their sending a note to his address—435, Pitt-street; and he is authorised to give his own printed receipts for subscriptions.

WALKER AND JONES, Watchmakers and Jewellers, 338, George-street, beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public to their new and extensive Stock of first-class Gold and Silver Watches, both hunting and open-face, manufactured by John Walker, 48, Princes-street, London, the inventor and manufacturer of the Railway Guards' Watch, by appointment to the London and North Western, Great Northern, London and South Western, Great Western, South Eastern, North Eastern, North Staffordshire, South Staffordshire, Midland, South Wales, Chester and Holyhead, Edinburgh and Glasgow, Scottish Central, Caledonian, Great Indian Peninsula, East India, Madras, Grand Trunk of Canada, and Marseilles and Avignon Railways. Amongst this stock is a collection of gold duplex watches, with compensation balances, timed to the greatest nicety both in the extremes of temperature and in all positions which a watch is liable to. W. and J., as practical workmen, have great confidence in recommending these watches to the notice of those gentlemen who require a perfect time-keeper, and at the same time beg to impress upon them that, owing to their Mr. Walker being related to the above eminent manufacturer, they are enabled to supply them without any advance upon London Prices.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—J. and W. Macarthur's (Camden Park) Muscat, Red and White Wine. R. HUTCHINSON, agent, Bridge-street, Sydney.

SHERRY.—Duff Gordon's celebrated sherry Wine, R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street.

PORT WINE.—Hunt, Roope, Teage, and Co.'s Port Wine; pale wine, selected in the London Docks by a connoisseur. R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street.

MADEIRA.—These rare Wines, comprising Tinta Boal, Sercial, and Malmsey. R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street, Sydney.

CHAMPAGNE.—Very choice in quality, and prime brands only. R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street.

CLARET and HOCK.—Very choice selection of these Wines. R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street.

BRANDY, Rum, Whisky, Old Tom and case gin, Ale and Porter, of the best importations. R. HUTCHINSON, Bridge-street.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS, No. XII.—Two Sermons, SIXPENCE; post free, eight penny stamps. G. H. ADDISON, 334, George-street South. The volume will be ready next week, at 7s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., and 14s.

MUSIC.—Vocal and Instrumental.—The most complete stock in Sydney. CLARKE, 205, George-street.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a Smith's Shop, 47 x 45, containing benches, five furnaces, and covered with corrugated iron. Apply to BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, &c., 184, George-street.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS, best editions.—Missals, bound morocco, gilt edges, corners, &c.
ARTHUR'S HORECO?
St. Vincent's Manual, Ursuline Manual, Manual of Catholic Piety, Imitation of Christ, Golden Manual, Garden of the Soul, Key of Heaven, &c. &c.
W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

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DICK'S CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER. Illustrated with engravings, new edition. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

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SHIRLEY, 3s. 6d.; Jane Eyre, 3s. 6d.; Villette, 3s. 6d., sent by post on receipt of 4s. 3d. each, in 2d. stamps. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

MESSRS. THOMAS BARKER and CO. are buyers of good colonial wheat, for which they will give the highest market price. Steam Mills, Sussex-street.

NOTICE.—Lent Fish.—The undersigned has on hand a good supply of smoked English salmon, pickled salmon, ling, smoked fish, &c., &c. THOMAS WILSON, 197, Pitt-street, near King-street.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Boots and shoes—unlimited stock, extremely low prices, at Commerce Hall.

GENTLEMEN'S Best Paris Silk Hats, 12s. 6d. each. Commerce Hall, George-street South.

GRAND MILITARY BALL.—Invitations.—Ladies having invitations for the ball can be supplied with White Kid Boots and Shoes, at Commerce Hall, George-street South.

1000 Gentlemen's Half Wellingtons, 10s. 6d. per pair. Commerce Hall, George-street South.

LADIES' CASHMERE BOOTS, 3s. 6d. per pair. Commerce Hall, George-street South.

E. J. SCRIVENER, Hosier, Glover, and General Outfitter, 331 and 333, late 326 and 328, George-street.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS.—Two Cases, all new patterns, just opened at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, New Buildings, George-street.

THE LARGEST and best Assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, New Buildings, George-street.

TOWNEND'S DRAB MERINO HATS, at 10s. 6d. each. E. J. SCRIVENER, New Buildings, George-street.

JUST OPENED, Five Cases of White and Coloured Shirts at E. J. SCRIVENER'S, New Buildings, George-street.

AT "LA VILLE de PARIS," 342, George-street, THIS DAY, and during the week—
Real French merinos, all pure wool, 2s. 6d. per yard
Superior French twills, wide widths, 1s. 4d. ditto
6-4 coburgs, extra quality, leading colours, 8½d. ditto
Checked and fancy dresses, 12 yards, 10s. 9d.
Ladies' coloured cloth mantles, from 10s. 9d. each
Children's ditto ditto, in great variety
Best Paris kid gloves, 2s. 6d. a pair, usual price 3s. 6d.
Superior make in Paris corsets, 4s. 9d. a pair, usual price 7s. 6d.
Real linsey-woolsey petticoats, 5s. 6d. each, cost price in London 7s. 9d.
At LA VILLE de PARIS, 342, George-street.

BUTTER, Butter, Butter, at LAMBOURN'S family grocery, opposite Rowe's fire engine station, Brickfield Hill.—Just received, another lot of splendid Wollongong Butter, not to be surpassed, if equalled, in Sydney; a real treat, but not sold at twenty-five per cent. under current prices to these bad butter days.

COLONIAL PRODUCE AGENCY.—
Tasmanian and Adelaide oaten hay
Prime lucerne hay
Maize, oats, and bran
Gallego and Haxall-barrel flour
Belmont sperm candles
Colonial tobacco, fig and leaf.
T. G. SAWKINS, Market Wharf.

J. T. ARMITAGE and CO. have on SALE, at their new Stores, York-street, opposite the Oriental Bank Corporation,
West India rums, 30 and 10 per cent. o.p.
Geneva, key brand, ½-cases
Bottled ale and porter, quarts and pints
Cider, in cases
3-bushel bags, 2½ and 3½ lbs.
Woolbagging and woolpacks, full weight
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and half-pints
Biscuits, assorted
Candle moulds, framed
Soda ash, Tennant's
Cotton, silk, woollen, and worsted goods
Haberdashery and hosiery
Women's and children's underclothing
Slops
Blankets, white, blue, and red
Flannels
Broadcloths and fancy does
Moleskins, plain and printed
Crape
Boots and shoes, women's, children's, and men's
Brushware, in variety
Candle-cotton
Blacking, Day and Martin's
Best town glue
White lead, oil, and turpentine.
Ironmongery, a large and varied assortment always on hand
Glassware, consisting of wine glasses, tumblers, and decanters
Plate glass, ground, for shop windows
Agents for Messrs. Jonas Brooks and Brothers' threads.

ELLIOTT'S PURE SAGO FLOUR, prepared expressly for children and invalids. It affords more nourishment than any other description of farinaceous food, and will agree with the most delicate stomach. Sold wholesale and retail by ELLIOTT, 107, George-street, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF SAFES.—For SALE, by the undersigned, a small invoice of the above superior Fireproof Safes, of different sizes. May be seen at the Bank Auction Rooms, George-street. For particulars apply to MONTEFIORE, MORPHY, and O., Exchange Corner.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Important Notice.—To Grocers, Storekeepers, and Shippers. For cash only. The entire stock of HANKS and COMPANY, No. 7, Wynyard-street, and 367, George-street, opposite the Market, for absolute sale, to close accounts and various engagements.
Such an opportunity may never occur again. We, therefore, advise the trade, country storekeepers, and private families, who are large consumers, to take advantage of this most favourable opportunity.
A saving of 25 per cent. can easily be effected on current rates of the day, which, even to private families, is of vast importance. We, therefore, repeat our notice, that a similar opportunity may never again occur; hence the need of haste, as it will last for a few days only.
Teas, in chests, halves, and quarters
Sugars, Mauritius, Cossipore's, and Java
Coffees, raw and roasted, and in tins, 7, 12, 20 lbs. each
Currants, in cerolees and barrels
Sultana raisins, in drums
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Barcelona nuts and Jordan almonds
Oilmen's stores, in endless variety
Candles, Belmont sperm, composite, and moulds
Blue, Colman's, in 28 and 56 lb. boxes
Sardines, in halves and quarters
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Oysters and lobsters, ditto
Soups, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Bacon, prime English, suitable for families
Macaroni and vermicelli
Confectionary, in large variety, viz., jujubes, pastilles, Scotch mixtures, peppermint, ginger, and fruit lozenges, and many others too numerous to particularise, all of which are for determined and absolute sale, but for a FEW DAYS ONLY.
MARK.—CASH on or before delivery, and in consideration a saving of 25 per cent.
HANKS and COMPANY,
Wynyard-square and George-street, opposite the Markets. March 18th.

MERINO RAMS, to arrive by the ship DE WITTE CORNELISZOON DE WITH, which sailed from Rotterdam in the early part of November last.—Captain Russell, of Ravensworth, had shipped, under the most careful selection under his own eye, and for use in his own flocks, 30 (thirty) Rams of the above description. But the undersigned, owing to prior arrangement, not requiring so many for the present season, will sell 15 (fifteen) of the above on their arrival in Sydney, provided they do so in good condition. There is a certified copy of the pedigree of each ram, from the breeder, Baron Schaeffer, of Schecten, in Hessia (Electorate). Further particulars on arrival of the rams. JAMES R. DAVYS, Ravensworth, 22nd March.

FOR SALE, or TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, the Cottage lately in the occupation of Mr. H. Neild, at Edgecliffe, Double Bay, commanding one of the finest views near Sydney. Having been built for the present owner, no expense was spared either on the house or garden. Apply on the premises.

FREEHOLD PROPERTY.—For SALE, a very valuable Property, situated at Redfern, on the Liverpool Road, adjoining the New Inn; distant only 2 miles from Sydney, and within 10 minutes walk of the Redfern Railway Station; it consists of 5 acres of good land, whereon are erected three comfortable cottages, substantially built. Information and particulars can be ascertained on application to Mr. JOSEPH SEALE, Square and Compass, George-street, Sydney.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.

The case of Moore and others v. Rundle and others went off yesterday, in consequence of the defendant having succeeded upon a preliminary objection, which rendered inadmissible a large portion of the evidence on which the plaintiffs had relied. That was the evidence of certain parties to the suit who were the husbands of the *cestuique* trusts, rejected on the ground of "interest." It became necessary, therefore, that further time should be taken to supply this deficiency, and there was a postponement for this purpose; but with the probability of a settlement by arbitration. The suit was one by rule *nisi* in Equity, to determine the conflicting claims of two mortgagees. It has been long pending, and has become so complex by the introduction of new questions and of new affidavits that it is almost impossible to understand its present condition. At the time when the case came on for hearing, there were more than fifty affidavits to be considered.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales,
Wednesday, the thirty-first day of March, 1858.
It is ordered that Saturday next, the third day of April, be kept as a holiday in the several offices of the Supreme Court. There will be no sitting of the Court on that day, in any of its jurisdictions—and all business now standing for that day will be taken on the following Saturday.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
SAML. FREDK. MILFORD.

INSOLVENT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of Owen Hewett, an adjourned second meeting, and special for examination. Mr. Benbow (of Messrs. Dunsmure and Stafford's office) handed in an authority from the creditors to take certain proceedings, at law or in equity, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Thomas Matthews, a second meeting; on the application of the official assignee the meeting was adjourned until the 28th April.

In the estate of James Blomley, a single meeting; adjourned until the 16th April.

In the estate of Henry Rich, a single meeting; two debts were proved.

In the estate of William Dickinson, a second meeting. One small debt was proved. The Chief Commissioner directed the official assignee to pay insolvent, for his maintenance, the sum of £2 2s. weekly until the 14th April—to which day this meeting was adjourned.

IN RE E. LOUGH.

This insolvent, Ewbank Lough, applied for an order for the postponement of the sale of his furniture advertised to take place to-morrow. His Honor, after hearing the official assignee of insolvent's estate, directed the postponement of the sale until the 30th April, when, unless the landlord's claim of £6 14s. be previously satisfied, the sale may take place.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, April 1.—Richard Maxwell, first, half-past 10. Thomas Jackson, second, 11. Rudolph Schlestein, first, half-past 12. Samuel Crook, first, 1. Frederick L. Hermann, single, half-past 1. Rudolph Schlestein, adjourned examination meeting, 1. Percy Long, first, 2. John Riley, first, half-past 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Messrs. Forbes, Brown, and Lucas were again occupied in the case of Holliniworth on the prosecution of the Queen for embezzlement, which stands further adjourned until to-morrow.

In the other Court, Messrs. G. Hill, Neale, Cooper, and Ostley were the sitting justices.

Twelve persons were proceeded against and fined for drunkenness, and several others were sentenced in larger penalties for having while drunk made use of obscene language.

Four persons, found sleeping in the open air, and shown to have no fixed place of abode, nor following a lawful occupation for their subsistence, were sent to gaol, as vagrants, for periods varying from a week to a month.

John Burns was found guilty of a violation of the Police Act by causing filth to flow from a privy into and upon Victoria-street, Pyrmont, and was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Edward Tarlington, aged 14, and Henry Hilary, aged 10, were charged with having burglariously entered the premises of Francis Capper, at the Glebe, and stolen therefrom certain goods and chattels, valued at £7, and with having in their possession certain articles of bedding and apparel, suspected to have been stolen. The charge of burglary broke down; but not giving a satisfactory account of the manner in which they became possessed of the other articles, they were sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour one month.

John Riley, and Mary his wife, were summarily convicted of having stolen from the dwelling of one Tristram Brown, in Castlereagh-street, sundry articles valued at 8s. The woman was sentenced to be imprisoned two months, and the man to be imprisoned three months.

John Kelly, found guilty of having assaulted one Richard Bermingham, for having humanely expostulated with him on an occasion when he cruelly ill-treated a horse entrusted to him by his master, was sentenced to be imprisoned two months.

Several cases stand over for further evidence.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. G. Elliott.

Thomas Cannel, convicted of desertion from the Paterson Packet, was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in gaol.

Charles Sands, steward of the Northern Eagle, was fined £5 for assaulting Manoel José. It appeared that plaintiff was a waterman stationed at the Circular Quay Stairs, and that about nine o'clock on Tuesday night, whilst engaged in his boat, his wife, who was standing on the wharf, was rudely accosted by defendant; plaintiff remonstrated, and during a slight struggle, received a scratch on his face, the scar of which was now visible. Fined £5; in default to be imprisoned for two months.

Joseph Lefroy and Charles Vass, who were found drunk and fighting in George-street, were each fined 10s., or to be imprisoned for twenty-four hours.

William Moss, an apprentice belonging to the Swarthmore, pleaded guilty to having deserted from that ship, and was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

PARRAMATTA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 30TH.—ROSTER.—The attendance of the magistrates on the Bench during the month of April, is as follows:—Thursday, 1st, Hon. G. Forbes; Saturday, 3rd, A. L. M'Dougal, C. Fearon; Tuesday, 6th, G. Langley, G. B. Suttor; Thursday, 8th, P. Simpson, W. Lawson; Saturday, 10th, J. S. Rodd, J. C. M'Kay; Tuesday, 13th, J. Byrnes; Thursday, 15th, C. W. Finch, J. Lackey; Saturday, 17th, F. Oakes, R. Keyes; Tuesday, 20th, G. M'Rae, J. Kenyon, junior; Thursday, 22nd, N. Connolly, R. Blaxland; Saturday, 24, T. E. Lance, J. F. Downes; Tuesday, 27th, W. Byrnes; Thursday, 29th, J. Blaxland, G. Oakes.

DOMAIN.—Some few days ago the Minister for Lands and Public Works, the Colonial Architect, and the Police Magistrate of Parramatta, accompanied by Mr. Flood, M.P., Mr. J. Byrnes, M.P., Mr. G. Oakes, M.P., and Mr. F. Oakes, J.P., visited the various public establishments in Parramatta, and they also went over the Domain. From what we have heard, we are in hopes that all that part of the Domain within the present boundaries of Parramatta will be reserved for the use and recreation of the inhabitants. The boundary line crosses the river near a small building known as Byrnes' dye-house, a considerable distance above the lunatic asylum, and runs in a straight line to near the Penrith Tollbar—so that all the pleasantest and prettiest part of the Domain will be reserved for the public. We understand that it is proposed that part of the land should be made use of for a model farm, and another part is designed for the site of future agricultural shows. If these designs are carried out by the Legislature they will confer a great and very lasting benefit upon Parramatta.

NEWCASTLE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MARCH 31.—A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held last evening, at the Hall of Commerce, Watt-street; the chairman, Mr. John Bingle, presiding.

TONNAGE DUES.

The proceedings of the previous meeting having been read, the CHAIRMAN said it was immediately necessary that the Chamber should take the subject of the tonnage dues, which are now being collected at this port, into consideration. In conformity with a pledge given by the Legislature, which had been also acknowledged by the present Government, that these dues should not be levied until the improvements in this harbour had given some corresponding benefit in return to those paying the dues, the collection of the latter had been more than once postponed by Act of Parliament, and nothing having even as yet been done for the improvement of the port of Newcastle, a measure for the further postponement of the dues had been introduced last session by the present Ministry, and had almost passed into law, having been read twice, when the sudden dissolution of Parliament had put a stop to it as well as other bills, and the collection of the dues had, in consequence, been since proceeded with. Under these circumstances, it was for the Government, in the present session, to fulfil its pledge by reintroducing its former measure, and thus save this unfortunate port from the perpetration of an enormous injustice, in addition to the neglect and mismanagement of which it had to complain. (Hear.) He (the Chairman) was warranted in calling it an enormous injustice, because no benefit whatever had been conferred, or improvement made, at the port in return for the dues.

Mr. S. WRIGHT: There can be no two opinions as to its injustice.

Mr. GEORGE TULLY: The measure having so far passed last session, without opposition, there can be no question that the Ministry will now re-introduce it with every prospect of success.

CHAIRMAN: Then the question is, what course should we now adopt?

Mr. TULLY: Petition Parliament by all means, and request our member to present and support it, and to ask the Government at the same time to reintroduce their former bill.

Mr. S. KEMP: Nothing could be more satisfactory than that measure, and we ask for nothing more than its re-introduction.

CHAIRMAN: We have every motive of justice and necessity to oppose these dues from which we derive no benefit; we shall require port dues immediately, for the support of our necessary harbour establishments; and, together, they would be both oppressive and seriously injurious to our trade. The Government, for instance, it is hoped will soon provide us with a steam-tug, and we shall require to provide for its maintenance by dues levied for the purpose.

Mr. S. KEMP: But in supporting a steam-tug we get value for the tax, and no one would dissent from its payment. (Hear.)

After some further discussion it was resolved that a petition be drawn up, and presented to the Legislature by Doctor Bowker, the representative of Newcastle, praying the re-introduction of the measure of last session, for the postponement of the collection of the tonnage dues, until corresponding improvements had been effected at the port, in accordance with the pledges given on the subject by Government.

STEAM-TUG.

The CHAIRMAN said that an interval of sixteen months had passed over without the occurrence of any of those disastrous shipwrecks which had previously so frequently occurred at this port. This was a favour from Providence on which they had no right to calculate, and which was the more a subject for gratitude because that neither steam-tug, lifeboat, nor any other means or precautions usual in such cases were provided here for the protection or rescue of life or property. The steam-tug, recommended by special committees of both Houses of the Legislature, had not as yet been provided, and the time had come when they should again press the point on the attention of the Government. He (the Chairman) had just been informed that a suitable steam-tug, the Lowestoft, was to be sold at Melbourne for £7000; she was said to be provided with new boilers, and to be well adapted for the duties of this port.

Mr. TULLY: Doctor Bowker has already opened the question by the enquiry of which he has given notice in the Legislative Assembly.

The CHAIRMAN: Our object is, of course, to assist the Doctor's movement by a corresponding one of our own, and to strengthen his hands on this important question.

Some further conversation on this point led to a resolution that the secretary be instructed suitably to express the accordance in opinion of the Chamber with Dr. Bowker in the movement initiated by him for provision for a steam-tug, and that he be requested to continue his efforts in bringing the subject of its immediate necessity under the notice of Government.

HARBOUR AND PILOT BOARD.

The CHAIRMAN said that the Chamber had again to approach a question which, as a first cause, was the most important of all, and which formed the root of all the mismanagement and evils of which the port had to complain; he referred to the want of a local Harbour and Pilot Board. This had been fully set forth in the report of the Special Parliamentary Committee two sessions since, and a local Board recommended, yet nothing had been done in it up to the present time. It was also admitted on every hand as the only sufficient remedy for the grievances of which they had so long complained, no Government being competent to that universal supervision which, until now, appeared to have been the object of the Legislature. While every one condemns the principle, and admits the evils which it has caused, an unaccountable delay has occurred in initiating the remedy which local management would immediately afford, and thus remove an unpleasant and serious responsibility from the Government. Our wharves are in the mean time going to ruin, and the port to general decay; everything is admitted to be either mismanaged, or to be suffered to remain without any attempt at management at all. The Tasmanian Marine Bill now on the table of the Chamber, shows how easily legislation may provide a remedy in a local board, and furnishes, at the same time, a useful precedent measure; the subject comes within the scope of those local measures contemplated by the Ministry for legislation this session, and there can be none the importance of which better deserves their attention. (Hear.)

Mr. S. WRIGHT: It is understood here that the Government is about to repair the wharves—such, at least, has been talked of for eight or nine months past; and tenders even, it is said, were sent in some time ago. There, however, they still remain. Perhaps, at length, by one vigorous movement the Government may be willing now to put the affairs of the harbour on a permanent and sufficient footing, by the establishment of a local Board.

CHAIRMAN: Everything is in confusion; even in one branch of the subject, the want of a coal meter, the complaints and losses are incessant.

Mr. TULLY: No one can deny that the time has arrived to ask the Government for local powers; the principal want is that of legislation, and that, surely, will be granted.

A resolution was then unanimously passed, that the Chairman be requested to address the honorable the Colonial Secretary, urging the subject on his attention.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—The session of Parliament (in all probability to be a very short one) is now fairly opened, and the legislative business of the country has commenced. There can be no question as to the difficulties—with a deficient exchequer—the Ministry have to grapple with, to prevent burthens being laid on the shoulders of the people. If our representatives study *alone* the welfare of their constituents, as a whole community, and whose welfare *alone* they are bound to study in the performance of their legislative duties,—it is that *alone* for which they are sent into Parliament,—they will not allow another shilling of public debt to be incurred, for a single public work which is not *indispensable*, and without which the public would suffer. There is as much danger to the future welfare of the country likely to arise from laxity in legislation—in reference to finance—as there is from a reckless inconsiderateness in the reduction of public expenditure, to the hindrance of necessary government. The man who will vote away the people's money before he has satisfied his mind that the purpose for which it is asked by the Government is not only a useful, but a *necessary*, purpose, and that inconvenience to the public would result from withholding the supply, betrays the trust placed in his hands by his constituents, and is unworthy of the honour they have conferred on him in placing him in his seat in Parliament; and, if they act consistently with their own interests, they will not return him again.

We have already commenced the mad practice of getting into debt, following in the footsteps of England, the most indebted country, perhaps, in the world; and although she may *truly* be designated "England the wealthy," she may at the same time, with as much *truth*, be called "England the poverty-stricken," for I doubt whether there is another country wherein a greater amount of private individual wealth, or a greater amount of abject sickening poverty is to be found; and yet we are told that England, with nearly a billion of pounds sterling of public debt, is the happiest country in the universe, that her people are the least complaining, and the best satisfied, as though all their happiness and satisfaction arose out of the heavy load they have to bear, in the shape of direct taxation.

It is not my intention to take up the question of England's debt, as to the effect it has on her prosperity, or the independence and freedom of her people, for that would require greater ability than I have the presumption to pretend to; for there are so many circumstances involved therein, besides her peculiar constitution, and the *how* that constitution has been carried through all its various changes, in being brought to its present state of perfection. Indebtedness may be safe (?) for England—grown, as it has, out of such a state of things as can never happen again. A national debt is the monied man's game, the 'Rothschilds' mine, the source from which flows their accumulating millions—the perpetual tide that rolls wealth into the coffers of the sons of Jacob; and who can say it will not be the funeral pile of that greatest nation of modern times, and, wild and romantic as such a notion appears, who can say that from her ashes there shall not rise a new Jerusalem?

I cannot believe that it would have been possible for England to have accumulated such a debt if her people had always been as free and as tenacious of their rights as they are in the present day, and as capable as they now are of insisting on them; I feel certain that the accumulation of such a debt by England now would be impossible. Whilst the monied men in England are thus heaping millions upon millions together, the middling classes (the stay and support of the whole fabric of England as a nation) are bearing all the burthen of the—to them—frightful debt; for the monied cormorant is not taxed in proportion to the struggling man who is just able to support his family in respectability by his industry. And must Australia also have her national debt, for a few hoarding men to play with and become Rothschilds? May Providence protect us from it! Where the carrion is, there the vulture will be also; and where debt is, there will be the monied vampire flapping his heavy, filmy, leathery, unsightly wings, like an evil spirit, ready to draw the last drop of blood from the gasping, expiring debtor, the victim of usury.

I certainly do hope that the people of this colony will never so far give up their right to expend their own money as to allow any Government to squander it away in unnecessary public works, in the creation of unnecessary Government departments, merely for purposes of patronage, or in any other way that is not for the benefit of the whole community; and if their representatives will not act faithfully towards them, in that respect, that they will never cease from exerting themselves in all legitimate ways, until they establish annual parliaments. If they determinedly exercise their good sense in these matters, they will never be burthened with a public debt or direct taxation, and will never be in want of necessary improvements of a public nature.

The British Crown is a precious jewel in the eyes of Englishmen—(in my own it shines with a resplendent brilliancy which I fondly hope never to see dimmed); and they—like a novelist's lover—feel—and a noble feeling it is, albeit a little against nature's law—that they could lay down their lives to make it light and comfortable to the almost idolized wearer's head. Yet, although I'm English, it will require a cleverer logician than I have hitherto met with to convince me that a people, with all their love for their Queen, living under laws which drag out of their pockets, *nolens volens*, a large part of their earnings, inconveniently spared, to assist in supporting the most extravagantly expensive Government in the world, can be so contented and happy as they would be if their pockets were not subjected to the intruding fingers of the direct tax gatherer.

But why should *this* country be in debt? It has had no war to maintain—it has had no standing army or navy to support—it has had no expensive defences to make and keep in repair—it has had no pauperism to be a drain on its resources—it has not subsidised any foreign power. I know not what reasonable excuse can be made for our being, in the first year of our emancipation from leading strings, two millions in debt. The only answer I can imagine to be given would be, "We have constructed twenty or thirty miles of locomotive railroad !!!" thirteen miles of which is a Cowper toy—and a precious dear toy it is, although it only cost £643,141 13s. 11d., or £47,566 per mile.

A folly has been committed, the money has been spent, and cannot be put back into the treasury, and therefore it is of no further use to talk about the expenditure than to keep our representatives in mind of the great and urgent necessity there exists (consequent on that and many other improvident uses made of the public funds, and which form prominent items in our two millions of debt) for strict economy and judicious retrenchments in the several departments of Government. Nothing can be more disgraceful to the representatives of the people of a country circumstanced as New South Wales is, than a public debt calling for *direct* taxation, with a fund at their disposal, properly used, much more than ample for all its reasonable wants. With the enormous wealth, as yet untouched, which New South Wales possesses in her millions of unsold acres, daily in course of realisation—(but at present a disgracefully large amount of it is absorbed by a vicious Survey Department)—the whole at our own disposal,—it ought to bring a blush on our cheeks to be told "Your Government is two millions in debt." It is not too late to begin retrenchment: our debt as yet need not make us uneasy; it must, however, be paid off, and the sooner that is done the wiser we shall act.

One man has committed a great blunder; but it is not the first instance on record of a clever man leading other clever men into the commission of a blunder, nor does it necessarily follow that the perpetration of a great blunder, or even a "bunch of blunders," proves a man incapable of carrying out a safe, useful, necessary policy of government. The most difficult task any Minister can have to perform, and the least likely to gain him popularity in the commencement of his (what there will be plenty to designate, dirty) work, is the removal of existing abuses, and the remodeling of an objectionable system of Government; the unnecessary expenses of which place burthens on the shoulders of the people which cannot be shown to be *unavoidable* under a just and reasonable Government, and which, if they are such idiots as to bear, without doing all they can to throw off, they deserve no pity, and to be called fools of the first water, and very fit creatures to live under the influence of that bright but exploded doctrine "passive obedience."

A MAN.

29th March.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—I have this moment read the leading article of your issue of the 2nd instant, upon that most interesting and important subject, the Suez Canal, and am tempted to offer some remarks thereon, which personal knowledge of the localities for some years may render not entirely unworthy of notice.

The geological formation of, and other existing evidences connected with, the northern part of the Red Sea demonstrate plainly that at a remote period the Gulf of Suez formed a strait in connection with the Mediterranean; and the Gulf of "Akaba," or north-eastern branch of the Red Sea, flowed in one unbroken sheet of water to the base of Mount Hermon, which fills up the northern end of the Great Ghorr, or depression, at the lowest depth of which is the Dead Sea—the surface of whose waters is 1350 feet *below* that of the Mediterranean, and from which the Wadde-el-Araba slopes upwards to the level of the Gulf of "Akaba," at the site of Exion Geber, the port of Eastern commerce of ancient Palestine. The whole of this immense valley or depression in the earth's surface is now a howling barren wilderness, and is hemmed in by gigantic mountains throughout its entire length with the exception of one opening on its western side, where the rich level plain of Esdraelon connects it with the Mediterranean on the Bay of Acre, at Mount Carmel.

It is now an established geological fact that the Isthmus of Suez was formed by a gradual upheaval of the land; that there is evidence to show that this has progressed rapidly since the days of the Pharaohs, and still continues to do so.

It is not, however, quite established whether the small isthmus or neck of land at Exion Geber, which, of the whole Ghorr, alone rises a few feet above the level of the Red Sea, was the effect of a similar agency to a similar extent, or was the formation of coral reefs with subsequent accumulation of gravel and seasand thereon. It is, however, known that the soundings of the Gulf of "Akaba," close to this natural embankment, are very deep, and that from its northern side the Wadde-el-Araba sloped rapidly away northwards to the Dead Sea.

The Isthmus of Suez Canal is no new undertaking; it was commenced by Sesostris B.C. 1340, and finished by Darius, son of Hystaspes, B.C. 510, and was in operation under Ptolemy Philadelphus, B.C. 260. It was finally closed in the year A.D. 776. Researches by Mr. R. Stephenson and Miss Fanny Corbaux show that no aqueous deposits occasioned interference with its navigation, "but a gradual upheaving of the land, which 'tilted' up all the region of the northern part of the Gulf of Suez and the bitter lakes, but which impediments could not have been known in those days." (Allen's "Dead Sea.") Now, the whole bed of the ancient, and line of the proposed, canal are at a considerable elevation above the adjacent oceans, with the exception of the bitter lakes. The proposed canal requires about 70 miles of cutting, through a very difficult country. The water at its northern and southern extremities is shoal for many miles, and on the north, especially, vessels must lie off four or five miles in an open roadstead, while the country through which it passes is an arid desert, incapable of deriving local benefit of any description. It is objected to politically as likely to injure Turkey, disturb the balance of power, and interfere with the British sway in India; but of its political bearings I do not pretend to treat, and merely touch upon its physical disadvantages.

These may be classed as follows, viz.—

1stly. That the proposed canal requires seventy miles of cutting.

2ndly. That no district of country would be locally benefited by it.

3rdly. That the same upheaving agency which has raised the bed of the ancient canal to its present level will ultimately have the same effect upon the proposed work.

4thly. That a cheaper canal can be made by a different route, to which none of the above disadvantages can apply, nor any political objections be raised, and which, while giving the East and the West the communication they require, would open up a magnificent country, and that the most interesting on the globe, to new life and enterprise.

I allude to the formation of a canal in the depression of the Dead Sea, as proposed by Captain W. Allen, R.N., in his work "The Dead Sea, a New Route to India," published in 1855.

The advantages of this route can be detected at a glance. The cutting through the neck of land or embankment at "Akaba," would be a very few miles—that from the Bay of Acre, at the northern base of Mount Carmel, to the lip of the Ghorr or Jordan valley, would be 25 miles across a level plain, in no place approaching to the high levels of the Isthmus of Suez, and instead of being formed of rock and sand is of a deep rich red and black loam, that would cut like a cheese. These two cuttings completed, and the waters of the Mediterranean and Red Seas would rush in at either end, and restore the Dead Sea to its original level, forming no narrow inconvenient canal, the work of men's hands, but a broad arm of the sea, fit highway to bring the commerce of the globe to the threshold of Jerusalem and into the heart of those beautiful but now lonely countries, chosen seats of the greatness of God's people in times long past, and according to prophecy most certainly to become so again, heralding that era of universal prosperity, for which all nations look with longing eyes.

The northern end of the Gulf of Akaba forms a splendid anchorage, locked amidst towering mountains; and the bay of Kaiffa or Acre, at the proposed Mediterranean entrance, is equally advantageous, and is sheltered by Mount Carmel on the south, and by the mountains of Galilee and the promontory of Acre on the east and north.

On the whole the undertaking presents far fewer engineering difficulties, and fewer necessities for the expenditure of capital than the Caledonian Canal, and would bear the commerce of the Eastern and Western worlds on its capacious waters.

Palestine is at present a desolate country, but why? The iron heel of oppression is upon her, crushing her to the dust. Remove the desolating influence, and the rich maritime plains—the vast plain of Esdraelon, the mountains of Galilee, Bashan, and Moab—and the valleys of the Lebanon are ready to spring into beauty and new life under the revivifying influence of Anglo-Saxon energy.

In Judea the system of evaporation and deposit of moisture which should supply the subterranean reservoirs, from which the sparkling brooks and fountains of Judea were wont of yore to bubble forth, has evidently been disturbed by the long-continued absence from the shores of the Dead Sea, of its former waters, and the substitution for them of a parched and "howling wilderness." Who shall say that the Almighty does not bring about his decrees by natural causes, and that the whole system of agencies which have brought about the disappearance of this inland sea also brought about the fulfilment of that terrible curse of sterility upon Judea? Who shall say that the richness and bloom which prophecy most distinctly tells us will return to these countries is not to be restored by the "way in the wilderness and waters in the desert" of the Dead Sea? Of this there can be no doubt, that the evaporation from hundreds of square miles of water thus restored, would fall in moisture upon and enrich millions of acres of the surrounding countries. Galilee, Bashan, and Moab are now beautiful countries, ready to spring into fertility under the hand of industry, and with the system of atmospheric moisture restored, and the watery highway of nations flowing at their feet, bringing civilization on its tide, they would again soon "blossom as the rose, and flow with milk and honey."

As Captain Allen has shewn in his admirable work, England is very clearly pointed at in prophecy as the main agent in the restoration of the Jews. Who shall say that in the fulfilment of this prophecy, by natural means, we may not by such undertaking be the blessed instruments of at once restoring fruitfulness to these countries, combined with that commercial position which would soon attract the wealth and intellect of the Jewish nation from the uttermost parts of the earth.

In conclusion, I would, with reference to the subject in a political point of view, merely remark that as such an undertaking could only enrich the dominions of the Porte, neither England nor any Power having her interests truly at heart, could object to its accomplishment.

Both lines are possible—but let Australia in advocating one or other, bear in mind, that by advocating that by the Dead Sea route she assists in accomplishing the formation of the cheapest and most perfect undertaking, and one which is, doubtless, some day to exercise most important influences upon the world, and upon the seats of its ancient greatness the cradle of our own blessed religion.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

G. E. D.

THE NEWTOWN RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Knowing that a few lines in the *Herald* will sometimes do more to remedy an evil than innumerable protests of a less public character, I hope you will permit me, through your columns, to complain of a system pursued at the Newtown Railway Station. In an omnibus, although you may not very speedily arrive at your destination, unless your neck be endangered in a race with a rival busman, and although you may be cooped up with a dozen people—some of whom, perhaps, are not perfectly sober, you are always sure of a place *if there in time*; but not so with the train. In England tickets may be obtained up to the time of starting, but not so at Newtown. And if it be necessary that the public should arrive five minutes before the time stated in the time-table, why is it not publicly stated?

I have been induced to make these remarks in consequence of a circumstance which occurred yesterday. Two lady friends of mine had occasion to take the rail at Newtown for Sydney. They arrived at the station about four minutes before the train left. On going to the office they found no one there. They, however, afterwards saw the station master at the train, and asked him for tickets, but he replied "you can't go now; you must go by the bus." Whether the particular officer is interested in the 'bus traffic or not, of course I cannot say, but I think it would have savoured of better arrangement if he had withheld his gratuitous advice, and supplied the applicants with tickets.

I recollect not very many days ago being in a third-class carriage when three men, who had been unable to obtain tickets at the office, entered and presented their fares, which were received. No doubt this is a bad practice; but it is the result of a bad arrangement which ought without delay to be remedied by some provision for supplying tickets to passengers who may arrive in time to take their seats in the train before it starts. At present the time-table must be looked upon as a watch five minutes too slow.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Sydney, March 30th. STEAM.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—Having seen a letter in the columns of your paper reflecting on the appointment of the three District Surveyors, allow me, as one of the fortunate candidates, through your medium to retaliate on the should be one (that is in his own estimation).

The three District Surveyors, I have no doubt, are just as well qualified to fill the position in which they have been placed as the Mason M. A., alias J. C.; but as for the gift of the gab, I feel he is far our superior. For myself, I can only say I did not solicit one of the aldermen for a vote, nor did I intend to send in an application until told to do so by a friend at the last hour.

I trust, however, that the Corporation will find me as active in my duties as at the bat.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

THE CELEBRATED CRICKETER.

SCONE, MARCH 25.—The long looked-for rain commenced on Monday last, and continued up to yesterday evening. This morning there is every appearance of rain again. Should we have a little more rain, and a few days of dull weather, there is no doubt, but we will have plenty of grass and water for winter. The ground, which was a few days ago like a solid rock, is now in fine condition for the plough. The farmers are very busy in preparing for the wheat crop; and about Monday next there will be no less than twenty-five or thirty ploughs in the district busily turning over the soil for the wheat. Since my last there has been nothing of any importance going on in the district.—*Northern Times.*

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A MONTH IN EGYPT.

No. 6.

Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle
Are emblems of deeds that are done in their clime,
Where the rage of the vulture, the love of the turtle,
Now melt into sorrow, now madden to crime!
* * * *
'Tis the clime of the East—'tis the land of the sun.

Egypt may well be classed amongst the lands of the sun; seldom are his rays obscured, and all are forced to acknowledge his power; thus the squares and open places are deserted between the hours of ten and four, and as little business transacted as possible.

Headdress.—The head dress of the middle classes, the white turban, is particularly well adapted for warding off the sun, and Europeans cannot be too careful in having the head effectually covered, especially as the danger is seldom perceived until too late, and a sunstroke or severe fever ensues.

The City.—Our next day was devoted to viewing the interior of Grand Cairo itself—its mosques, bazaars, baths, &c. &c. Now when we premise that Cairo, or, as it literally signifies the Victorious (city), has some 300 mosques, 2080 streets or lanes, and 70 public baths, it may well be conceived we had enough to do.

Fortunately, however, we found a great sameness in all the architectural beauties, and therefore visited but three or four of the most celebrated mosques. The baths, too, were but a repetition of each other, with merely more or less elegance according to the quarter in which they happened to be located. The bazaars, the still living embodiment of the nation, chiefly arrested our particular attention; and we spent most of the heat of the day bargaining with their merchants, alias shopkeepers.

Shopping in Cairo.—Here the ancient custom still prevails of having streets or squares for each separate trade. Thus you have the silk, perfumery, slipper, pipe and tobacco bazaars. These consist of narrow streets adjoining each other, and generally separated by little coffee houses at their corners.

Shops.—The shops consist usually of but one room, built of wood: the floor raised three or four feet above the ground; a large wooden shutter hangs from the top, which, moving on hinges, serves, when propped up, for a shade in the day-time; and as the shutters from the opposite side of the way nearly meet, they leave very little room for the sun to come through and make the shops rather dark but cool, which is the great desideratum. We made various purchases in the silk and slipper departments, and were not a little astonished at the difference between our nimble, chattering, boring counterjumpers, and the grave, quiet, imperturbable Turk. Here the buyer seemed to be the obliged party.

A Turk's Sang Froid.—The merchant, seated on a raised platform in the middle of his shop, was so placed that, without getting up he could reach any article you might require, and without disturbing in any way his smoking apparatus. Thus he handed us down pieces of silk, embroidered handkerchiefs, &c., naming, with the greatest gravity, an exorbitant price to each, and then quietly awaiting our reply, smoking away as long as we remained silent.

Bargaining.—We say very mildly, "The price is too high;" the Turk strokes his beard, and takes off an eighth or so. Another pause ensues, we again demur; he again comes down, until, if you are possessed of sufficient patience, you get your shawl, or whatever it may be, at something over its real value, and at about one-fourth of the price originally asked. This is the only way to deal with them, for should you at the outset propose a reduction of three-fourths, it would mightily offend the salesman; he would give a few additional puffs, roll up the article, place it in its allotted station, and motion you to the next shop. Here no rivalry exists; each dealer has his regular customers; there is no advertising of goods at half-price, or giving them away at an immense sacrifice. The Franks are, of course, looked upon as fair game, and cheated right and left, as much as possible; but they deal even with each other much in the way described, and if a Frank (European) but sits quietly down on the edge of the counter, and begins to bargain, they very soon see he understands business, and let him off with a fair profit. There is no great show in the exposure of their goods, but many a little box contains the most costly articles.

Perfumery: how to buy Otto of Roses.—In the scent bazaar we found the perfume almost overpowering. Wishing to buy some otto of roses, a somewhat amusing scene happened. Acting under the advice of our guide, I merely asked for the article and sat down; several bottles were placed before me, declared the best, and a high price per ounce asked; after some debating, however, I called for a pipe, at the same time telling the boy to bring me a piece or two of lighted charcoal. No sooner did the glowing material appear than those bottles were put aside, and a new row substituted, the vendor still assuring me, with the greatest *sang froid*, that this was the best otto in the world, and that he never had two qualities. The secret is this: Put a drop of the otto on a piece of white paper, and hold it a little above the hot charcoal; if, in drying, it wholly evaporates, the scent is pure; if, on the contrary, it leaves an oily ring, it is adulterated, and consequently lessened in value in proportion to the size of the stain left on the paper. This the sly Turk knew very well, and was thus obliged to give me his best otto—for which I paid him thirty-five shillings an ounce, and, like most things that travellers buy in foreign parts, found, on applying to Atkinsons, the perfumers, in London, that I could have got as good an article from them at a less price—they offered me thirty shillings for it, however, and pronounced it first-rate. Their other essences, of jasmine, orange flowers, &c., are also very delicious.

The War Department.—Proceeding further we came to the largest and most showy of the bazaars—the armoury. Here were suspended all kinds of guns, inlaid pistols, yatagans, and scimeters, shields and lances—having a very curious and antique appearance. They are all of native manufacture—for even in these times the interior of an Eastern bazaar remains unchanged; none of the shops exhibit European articles, their sale is still left to the Franks, who have general stores near the hotels.

Bonbons.—The sweetmeats shops contain many a *bonne bouche*—all the fruits being sugared over or preserved in some peculiar manner. They are much sought after and consumed in large quantities, especially in the taverns.

The Slipper Bazaar.—This attracted a good deal of custom, more especially the ladies' department. We could not resist buying a few pairs as cadeaux for some of our fair friends. The women wear the kind of soft yellow inner slippers as the men, but the outer one is much handsomer, embroidered in gold and silver, and ornamented with designs in coloured beads—in many cases pearls and precious stones take the place of the latter. One pair we saw, valued at fifty guineas, was very brilliant; rather a large sum however, for ladies' shoes. The little girls' slippers were the prettiest, dearest little ducks imaginable: fine red embroidered cloth, trimmed with a white feathery down—they seemed only fit to be put under a glass case. Of course they are only used in the house; abroad, plain red morocco slippers are used, much resembling those worn by the men.

Mosques.—In making our way towards the citadel, which is perched on a hill at the back of the town, we entered several of the principal mosques. Formerly, if entrance were given to the Frank at all, he was obliged to pull off his boots at the entrance, but now it suffices to slip your feet into slippers made of rushes, and to give the attendant a few piastres. Some hundreds of years ago these structures must have presented a magnificent appearance, but at present, hemmed in as they are by little dirty houses, and falling to ruin in every direction, much of their elegance and beauty is lost. The Saracenic style of architecture pervades the whole, and is very elaborate and peculiar. The Arabian places of worship (medsched) are usually of a quadrangular form, and filled with innumerable columns of marble, porphyry, &c., in many instances the fruit of conquest. The Turkish mosques, on the other hand, principally consist of a large dome or cupola, of very fine proportions; these are hung with a great variety of lamps, which form the only interior decoration, if we except the kebla, a flat tablet placed on the wall nearest to Mecca, on which some verses from the Koran are inscribed. The interior is entirely bare of furniture, and the marble floor only partially covered with rush-mats or carpets. This gives a very desolate and deserted air to them, such as can hardly be imagined by those who only know them from the elegant drawings of our talented artists. This fantastic and highly ornamental style of architecture comes out in all its freshness and beauty on paper, and, although strictly correct, fills the mind with visions of beauty that, on personal inspection, are doomed to be but poorly realised. A street view in Cairo or Constantinople looks superb, magnificent, delightful, hanging up nicely framed and glazed in our drawing-rooms; but the dirty, tumbling-down aspect of the whole is never, and, in fact, cannot be, adequately represented.

The Citadel.—A long ride through the chief street of the city, and the only one that admits of a carriage, takes you up a steep ascent to the citadel, originally built by Saladin, of crusade notoriety, about 1171. The great object of attraction is the magnificent mosque, which Mehemet Ali caused to be erected on the site of "Yoosef's (Joseph's) hall." It has only lately been finished. M. A. was more than ten years superintending its erection, but, from some superstitious feeling or prophecy, did not wish to have it quite finished, believing he should die in that year. It is cased inside and out with very beautiful yellow marble, wavy and undulating, soft and easily worked, which becomes hard on exposure. The structure itself is superb—consisting chiefly of an open square, encompassed by a row of thirty-five columns, with a large fountain in the centre; the ornamental details are rich in the extreme, bronze and gilt mouldings being introduced on many of the columns. The palace and harem of the Pacha have little architectural beauty, but are most gorgeously fitted up within; here also stands the mint, which is fitted up with the most approved machinery. The only other object of interest is Joseph's Well, likewise constructed by Salah-e-deen, and excavated out of the solid rock to the depth of 275 feet (perhaps more), and furnished with a winding stairway nearly to the bottom.

The Mameluke's Leap.—Of course we were shown the spot where Emir Bey, the only survivor of the Mameluke massacre (1st March, 1811), leapt his poor horse over the wall; the animal was killed, but the rider escaped unhurt to Constantinople, and has not been dead more than fifteen years. The view from this commanding height is very fine. It takes in the whole town, with the Nile, Boulac, and even the Pyramids in the distance. Nor must we forget to mention the remains of the immense aqueduct formed by Saladin to furnish the citadel with water from the Nile.

Fountains.—Returning towards the hotel (Shepherd's), we noticed two large fountains. There are many of them in different parts of the town, made by the munificence of various sultans, and they afford a constant and good supply of water throughout the year. They are principally of marble, ornamented with bronze and iron work, and form very handsome and refreshing resting-places. The women do, as in most Eastern nations, the chief part of the work, and strings of them may be seen carrying away the water in large earthenware pitchers on their heads; all loads are thus carried, and this custom, it is said, contributes greatly to give to the lower classes an erect gait and beauty of form.

Baths a la Turque.—Hot, dusty, and fatigued with our day's exertions, nothing could be more agreeable than the idea of a real Turkish bath! Dismissing our donkeys and donkey boys, we alighted at one of the first establishments of this kind, not very far from the hotel. A long passage introduced us to a large quadrangle, with a fountain in the middle, whose sparkling drops were hidden by the orange and myrtle. All round the apartment, which is open to the sky, are ranged on a platform numbers of mattresses, each covered with snow-white sheets; one of these beds is immediately assigned to you. You undress, tie all your jewellery or articles of value in a bundle, and, after robing yourself with a white gown and winding a soft turban round your head, deposit it in the custody of the superintendent, who sits in a kind of carved pulpit near the fountain. On descending from the platform your attendant presents a pair of wooden slippers and then leads you through several passages and small antichambers, each increasing in heat until you reach the bath room—here a dense steam almost suffocates the novice and produces anything but a pleasant sensation—delicate people indeed often faint, so overpowering is the heat. In five or ten minutes, however, all disagreeable feelings are succeeded by a pleasurable languor; the pores are opened and the warmth no longer oppresses. Lying down on the marble floor your attendant begins rubbing you all over with a camel's hair glove—throwing off occasionally with a jerk little rolls of steeteras nearly as thick as the little finger, enough to terrify any Frank who supposes himself a model of purity. This operation over, and imagining oneself half-skinned, you are seated in front of a large marble basin, placed on one side of the room, and always running over with hot water;—the attendant takes a handful of date-tree fibre, makes up a good lather with soft white soap, and saponizes you in rather rough style from head to foot, both eyes and mouth having to be kept well closed during this infliction. The lather acting to his satisfaction, he commences sluicing you with water from the basin, and the soap being all washed off, motions you to take a plunge into a hot bath in the corner of the dome. He then brings an immense warm sheet and long turban, in which body and head are duly enveloped, and, slipping on the wooden shoes, you slowly retrace your steps to the couch. Slowly, I say, for the wooden pattens are everlastingly slipping on the wet marble passage, and without great care you get some nasty falls. Some of my readers may think this rather a long operation, but what will they say when I tell them it is but half finished, and that the most pleasurable part is yet to come. In the East we are never in a hurry—time is no object—all celerity of motion is considered derogatory. We had made up our minds to do the thing thoroughly, so allowed ourselves to be conducted to the couch, and, not without some fears and very queer sensations, went through the process of shampooing, or having every joint in the body cracked. It is certainly peculiar, and by unexperienced hands might be attended with some danger, but these operators are professors of the art, and go through the whole as a matter of course, placing you in such and such a position according to the joint acted upon. They say it gives great suppleness to the limbs, and certainly a kind of, to us, disagreeable looseness, was felt for many hours afterwards. The coolness of the hall in comparison to the steaming atmosphere of the bath-room, accompanied by the scent of the orange flower, and the splashing of the fountain, was truly delightful. Smoking the chebook and sipping the strong coffee, we lay for half an hour or more under a most pleasurable sense of dreamy existence it can be possible to imagine. We were presently roused from our dreams by a rubbing of the feet, which very ticklish people would be obliged to dispense with—our washer was rubbing all the corns and hard flesh off with a piece of pumice stone, so that we may certainly be said to have had a thorough cleansing from top to toe, and all for the large amount of four piastres, or somewhat less than a shilling. A cup of sherbet now closed the entertainment; our bundle was brought from the custodian; we dressed composedly in the open—walked up and paid our money, and sallied forth as sedately as the gravest Turk. Once outside, however, we felt a peculiar lightness of the body as if we had really been relieved of a great load and an exhilaration of spirits truly delightful, so that we soon threw off our newly acquired sedateness and certainly after dinner indulged in a few roulades not altogether consonant with Turkish ideas of propriety. These baths, if we except the shampooing, decidedly improve upon acquaintance; they have however a relaxing tendency, and Europeans should not indulge in them oftener than once a-week.

There are no amusements whatever in the evening—no theatres or public exhibitions of any sort, the only gathering place is the Esbequich or Grand Square—where by the light of the moon a goodly many of the male inhabitants assemble and quietly smoke their narghiles, listening to the monotonous sound of a kind of drum and the accompanying chant of the musician. Their songs consist of not more than a dozen notes, intermixed with a great many half-tones, repeated over and over again. They sound not unpleasantly at a distance, and produce a kind of sleepy sensation, admirably suited to the temperament of the audience. The Esbiquish is a fine large square, composed of avenues of fine trees, and watered by a canal connected with the Nile. During the daytime it affords a pleasant shade; and in the evening, lit up by numerous paper lanterns and the fires of many coffee-stalls, which throw a ruddy glare on the various motley groups of smokers, it presents a picture somewhat akin to the scenes we read of in the Arabian Nights.

IBEX.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Sir,—I hasten to reply to your correspondent's query as to the choice of Easter Monday for our concert, by informing him that the committee would have had much pleasure in changing the day, but that certain arrangements with reference to the orchestra compelled the committee to announce the concert as advertised.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN DEANE, Secretary.
16, Jamison-street, March 30.

HOW THE PUNJAB WAS SAVED.

Blackwood's Magazine for January has a very interesting letter from the Punjab, describing the measures taken by Mr. Montgomery (in the absence of Sir John Lawrence) for the disarming of the Sepoys in the Punjab.

The first tidings of the mutiny of the troops at Meerut and their advance on Delhi reached Lahore on the morning of the 11th May, in so hurried and vague a form; however, that there was still reason to hope they might prove an exaggeration. But a telegraphic message on the following morning shut out all such hope; it more than confirmed the rumour of the day before; its purport was that mutiny had indeed broken out, followed by a fiendish massacre at Meerut, only to be excelled in atrocity by the subsequent proceedings at Delhi, where it was believed that every Christian—every individual having the appearance or dress of a Christian, whether man, woman, or child—had been murdered.

Such tidings might well appal the stoutest hearts in the strongest and least exposed stations of India; but on Lahore they fell with portentous import. This vast city, the political capital of the Punjab, peopled by hereditary soldiers—Sikh and Mahomedan—from the former of whom the spirit of the Singh Gooroo, and "the Baptist of the Sword," had not wholly passed away; while of the latter class—rising up, under British protection and favour, from the degradation and thraldom to which the Sikh rule had reduced them, and waiting only the opportunity to change their present state of seeming content and quiet into a more genial course of marauding and bloodshed;—this city, with its 90,000 inhabitants, could at a word give forth hundreds who would be only too ready to emulate the atrocities of the Meerut and Delhi monsters. Nor was it from the city alone that danger was to be apprehended. At the military cantonment of Mean-Meer, six miles off, were quartered four native regiments, three of infantry and one of cavalry, with comparatively but a small force of Europeans, consisting of the Queen's 81st, with two troops of horse artillery and four reserve companies of foot artillery. It was at this time unknown how far the native regiments in the Punjab might be tainted with the spirit of mutiny which had shown itself in those quartered in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

In the absence of Sir John Lawrence, the chief commissioner, who was then at Rawul Pindee, the duty of meeting the threatened emergency devolved on the judicial commissioner, Mr. Montgomery. Immediately on receipt of the telegraphic message (on the 12th of May) he assembled in his council his colleague, Mr. D. M'Leod, the financial commissioner, with Colonel Macpherson, the military secretary to the chief commissioner; Mr. A. Roberts, commissioner of the Lahore division; Colonel R. Lawrence, commandant of the Punjab police; Major Ommaney, chief engineer of the Punjab; and his assistant, Captain Hutchinson of the Engineers. They all concurred in the opinion of Mr. Montgomery, that prompt vigorous measures were necessary to preserve the peace of the city, and to prevent an *emeute* on the part of the Mean-Meer Sepoys. Accordingly, Mr. Montgomery, accompanied by Colonel Macpherson, proceeded at once to Mean-Meer, to inform Brigadier Corbett of the telegraphic intelligence, and to urge on him the importance of prompt decisive action; and for such a course they found the Brigadier by no means indisposed. His plan, at once formed, was to deprive the native troops of their ammunition and gun caps, and to throw additional Europeans into the fort. As the day, however, advanced, intelligence was received that gave to the impending danger a more formidable character. It was discovered by an intelligent Sikh, a non-commissioned officer in the police corps, that a deep-laid conspiracy had been formed by the Mean-Meer native troops, involving the safety of the Lahore Fort and the lives of all the European residents in the cantonments and the civil station of Anarkullee.

In order to make the character of this conspiracy intelligible, it is necessary to introduce a few remarks explanatory. The fort, which is situated within the city walls, is ordinarily garrisoned by one company of the European regiment, one company of Foot Artillery, and a wing of one of the native regiments from Mean-Meer, the chief object of this force in the citadel being to keep a check on the city and to guard the Government treasury. During the former half of May the 26th Native Infantry had furnished the wing on guard, which was in due course to be relieved on the 15th of the month by a wing of the 49th Native Infantry. It was arranged by the conspirators that while the wings of both regiments were in the fort together, in the act of relief, amounting to some 1100 men,* they were to rush on their officers, seize the gates, take possession of the citadel, the magazine, and the treasury; to overpower the small body of Europeans, some 80 men of Her Majesty's 81st, and 70 of the Artillery, not above 150 in all; and an empty hospital in the deserted lines at Anarkullee, close by, was to be set on fire as a signal to their comrades at Mean-Meer that their plot had succeeded. The rise was then to become general in cantonments, the guns to be seized, the central gaol forced, its 2000 prisoners liberated, and a promiscuous massacre of the Europeans to crown their triumph! Such was the nature of the conspiracy then partially disclosed, and subsequently discovered in its fuller details.

To what extent this well-planned scheme might have succeeded, God be thanked, it is not necessary now to conjecture. His mercy in permitting its timely discovery alone saved hundreds from the snare thus laid for them. For the seizure of the fort and magazine, the co-operation of the budmashes (vagabonds) of the city, and the massacre of the great body of Christian residents in the unprotected civil stations of Anarkullee, would most probably have been effected; and the only hope for the force in cantonments lay in the possibility of the 81st Queen's and the Artillery being able to intrench and fortify themselves in some part of the station until the arrival of succours from without. Nor, as has been subsequently discovered was this conspiracy confined to Lahore. It was as wide spread as it was deep laid. Ferozepore, Phillour Jullundhur, Umritsur, were included, as it is now confidently believed. The 45th and 57th Native Infantry at Ferozepore were to effect the seizure of that magazine, with its munitions of war, second only in amount to those of Delhi itself; Phillour fort, with its no inconsiderable magazine, and, what was of even more importance, a position on the banks of the Sutlej of such strategetical value as to entitle it fully to the description of it by Sir Charles Napier—that it was "the key of the Punjab"—were to be taken possession of by the 3rd Native Infantry. Thus was it planned that the morning of the 15th of May was to see the chief British strongholds from the Ravee to the Sutlej in the hands of the mutineers, and the life of every Englishman at their mercy. But we have anticipated. The danger, even to the extent then discovered, was imminent, for on the issue of the struggle between order and mutiny at Lahore it was felt that the peace of the whole Punjab probably depended, and only a few hours remained in which it would be possible to counteract the plot and avert the catastrophe. In this emergency the original qualified measures agreed on in the morning appeared to Brigadier Corbett to be wholly ineffectual; and, in spite of the jealousy for the good name of their regiments, which not unnaturally, perhaps, led their respective commandants to doubt the truth of the rumoured conspiracy, or to repudiate for their own men the charge of complicity, the Brigadier resolved on the bold, almost desperate, and unprecedented step of disarming the whole of the native troops in the station. To arrange for this *coup d'etat* with the strictest secrecy, lest a whisper of the plan should betray and ruin all, was the anxious work of that afternoon.

It so happened that the gay world of Mean-Meer, in the enjoyment of fancied security, had selected that evening (12th May) for a large ball, which was to be given by the station to the officers of her Majesty's 81st Regiment, in acknowledgment of their proverbial hospitality. The discovery of this conspiracy made some of the authorities suggest the postponement of the ball; but it was wisely overruled, as any such change might have led the Sepoys to infer the detection of their plot. So the ball took place; but it could scarcely be said of it, as of the far-famed ball at Brussels which preceded the Battle of Waterloo, that

"All went merry as a marriage-bell;"

for, not to mention an air of anxiety and gloom which the most devoted and lightest-hearted of the votaries of Terpsichore could not altogether shake off, the room itself betrayed signs of preparation, and every officer knew where to find his weapon in case of an attack. The evening, however, passed over undisturbed, and dancing was kept up till two o'clock in the morning. The scene then changed, with short interval, from the ball-room to the parade-ground.

Here the whole brigade, European and native, were, according to the orders of the previous day, assembled, avowedly to hear the general order read disbanding a portion of the 34th Native Infantry at Barrackpore, but really to enact a drama which for originality and boldness of design is without precedent in the annals of Indian history. To witness it Anarkullee sent all her leading civilians, whose anxious faces betokened the momentous importance which was attached to its success. The general order was duly read at the heads of the several native regiments, when, as if to form a part of the brigade manœuvres of the day, the whole of the troops were countermarched, so as to face inwards, on one side the native regiments at quarter-column distance, and in front of them the 81st Queen's (only five companies) in line, with the guns along their rear. Then came the critical moment. Lieutenant Mocatta, Adjutant of the 26th Native Infantry, advanced and read an address, explaining to the Sepoys that the mutinous spirit which pervaded so many regiments down country had rendered it necessary to adopt measures, not so much for the peace of the country, which the British could maintain, as for the sake of preserving untarnished the names of regiments† whose colours told of so many glorious battle-fields; and that it had been therefore determined by the Brigadier to take from them the opportunity of ruining their own character should designing malcontents attempt to involve them in mutiny and its ruinous consequences. The order was then given to "pile arms." A slight hesitation and delay were perceptible among the 16th Grenadiers, to whom the order was first given; but, it having been pre-arranged that while the address was being read to the Sepoys the 81st should form into subdivisions and fall back between the guns, the 16th found themselves confronted, not by a thin line of European soldiers, but by 12 guns loaded with grape and portfires burning; and heard the clear voice of Colonel Renny ordering his men to load, followed by the ominous ring of each ramrod as it drove home its ball cartridge. Conviction was carried to the heart of the waverers; they suddenly piled arms—as also did the 49th Native Infantry and the portion of the 26th Light Infantry, while the 8th Cavalry unbuckled and dropped their sabres.

Thus were some 2500 native soldiers disarmed in the presence of scarcely 600 Europeans, and were marched off to their lines comparatively harmless!

* All detachments sent on guard are made up to their full strength.

† The 16th Grenadiers especially. They were among General Knott's "noble Sepoys" at Candahar and Ghuznee.

FOREIGN COUNTS AND ENGLISH NINNIES.

(From the Times, 23rd December.)

Ladies about to marry distinguished foreigners without too much knowledge of their character and previous history would do well to read all about the Count de Waszkowski and the Hon. Mary Jones in our impression of yesterday. The mania for interesting refugees with melancholy faces and luxuriant mustachios is somewhat on the decline. Time was when it was sufficient for a refugee—every penniless foreigner was a refugee—to proclaim to the world that he was a count, a duke, or a prince, and straightway the hearts of all the young ladies for ten miles round glowed with a noble ardour to pour balm upon the wounded spirit of that banished lord. The ostensible sorrow requiring relief was of course, the patriot's deferred hope. "Had it gone well with thee, oh, my country! but on Janoshoffsky's fatal day Humanity's sacred self was stabbed through thy noble side!" The end of these tirades generally was, that the Coriolanus of Leicester-square ran off with a great-coat or the daughter of the house, or borrowed a small sum, which it would have been monstrous to ask him to return when the money-market was so tight. Upon such a very probable contingency as the suicide of the Emperor of Austria and the Russian Czar upon the same day, or supposing that some of the great "Nationalities" threw off their fetters, your dirty friend of Castle-street would recover possession of £270,000 a-year. He would then not only repay his debt, but would entertain you in his own country in such a manner as would evince his gratitude for your sympathy with him in the hour of his calamity. This kind of thing, however, told more among women than men. Misfortune and a title constituted irresistible claims to the favour and good will of the fair sex, and, as distinguished foreigners such as those of whom we are speaking could draw upon their imaginations for their misfortunes and their titles, it was their own fault if they were not *en regle* with romantic young ladies of every degree. We are about to quote an instance of this kind, although we must do the lady the justice to say that when she discovered her error she acted with the most exemplary courage and good sense. She had been duped and deceived; that was a misfortune, it was no disgrace; but when she discovered her error Miss Jones appears to have had the discretion to put herself at once in the hands of her solicitor, and, as the natural consequence, Waszkowski was instantly annihilated. Before proceeding with our brief abstract of the tale we would however say that, in helping to give publicity to such *facts*, we do not intend to cast the slightest slur upon the many hundreds of honourable and respectable men who, having been driven by political events from their own country, are living quietly among us and earning their subsistence by honest industry. These men's misfortunes are never heard of at all; they do not seek to inveigle any woman into marriage, or to thrust themselves forward as the representatives of a fallen nation, but bear their sad lot with a cheerful *fortitude* which is above all praise.

The Hon. Miss Mary Jones, a lady 42 years of age, occupied apartments at 74, Ebury-street, Pimlico. In the same house there resided a noble Pole, who styled himself the Count de Waszkowski, and gave himself out as the son of Prince Wittgenstein. He was 28 years old. This Polish nobleman calls himself a professor of science and languages, but in reality he lives by "taking on with ladies. When he has done with one lady he takes on with another." The Count is the most terrible *epouseur* of the day. He was engaged to be married to the plaintiff in "Swynfen v. Swynfen;"—that was broken off. Then he was engaged for four years to a Miss Chadwick, but that engagement also was brought to a premature conclusion by the father upon the occasion of the Count's wishing to borrow £50. Then he proposed for Miss Romsey, then for her sister, and it would appear for many ladies besides. In fact, the Count got his living by this sort of thing. The manner in which he opened the trenches upon Miss Jones was as follows:—He attacked her maid with bouquets and letters, which were to be delivered to her mistress. Miss Jones resolved, if possible, to put an end to the annoyance—so the point was astutely enough put by her counsel—by seeing the defendant, and remonstrating with him upon his conduct. This was just what Waszkowski wanted; once admitted, he was sure of victory; he had only to come on in the old style, to rave about his misfortunes—his exile—his noble father—his succession to £40,000 a-year when that noble father was gathered to his ancestors. Which of the points told most with Miss Jones it is impossible for us to say—£40,000 a-year is a good round sum,—the lady was forty-two years of age, the noble Count but twenty-eight—a result followed. The lady, who had sought the interview to chide, remained to console the defendant. Waszkowski, the exile, the noble heir to £40,000 per annum, was to find rest upon her bosom against the unkindly shafts of fate. As soon as the engagement was entered into, or shortly after—it was very strange—the Count's remittances ceased to arrive with their fore-accustomed regularity. His watch and chain disappeared, and in point of fact, he was under the necessity of borrowing £100 from Miss Jones. In return for this he gave her his note of hand; but, ignorant as he was of our laws and customs, he drew it upon a penny stamp. When the question of settlements came to be discussed the lady insisted that all her money should be settled upon herself, to which the defendant objected. His system was, that "Where honour and affection subsisted marriage settlements were not required." To this maxim in her turn the lady objected, and so the marriage was broken off. When the rupture was final and complete the lady wished that the sum of money which she had lent to the plaintiff should be returned to her; but this he was unable or unwilling to do, and so the action arose. The defendant pleaded a set-off, the particulars of which included some curious items.

In the first place we find that the Count de Waszkowski was not attired in such a manner as gave satisfaction to the lady. Above all things, on that day which was to be the happiest of their lives she wished him to look well. Accordingly, by her direction, and at her request, he proceeded to Messrs. Nicoll's establishment and provided himself with a nuptial equipment at the cost of £10. Again, and before the transaction connected with the wedding suit, the Count had—equally at the plaintiff's request—provided himself with clothes from Messrs. Davies to the value of £27. Again, there was a charge of £15 10s. for a guitar bought by the Count for Miss Jones, at her request. This guitar, as he himself stated, he had bought in Clerkenwell. "I did away with the guitar. I refuse to say what I have done with it, and I don't mean to tell." This was not enough. A little lower down in the particulars of set-off there is a charge which is somewhat remarkable. "To amount paid to pawnbroker by defendant at request of plaintiff to redeem a watch and chain, the property of the defendant, £21." The defendant, in fact, up to this point takes the charges for money disbursed upon himself, and his pleasures or necessities, and coolly carries them to the plaintiff's account. Then an item of a diamond ring for himself, £15 15s., follows, and then items of another character. This noble Pole, the son of Prince Wittgenstein, this heir to £40,000 a-year, for example, coolly charges Miss Jones with the cost of a wedding-ring bought at her request, 14s.; with a wedding cake at £2 2s., with a photograph of his own noble features at five shillings. Such were the particulars of the set-off pleaded by this dear chivalrous creature in answer to Miss Jones' demand for a return of her £100. When he was put into the witness-box and examined, it appeared by his own confession that he made a trade of this kind of pursuit. His own statement was, that in the Swynfen matter he got £300 for the return of the lady's letters. "I have got money from many people; I have had money from a great many ladies," said Waszkowski to the Chief Baron on Monday last. "When I have done with one lady I take on with another." Will people ever take warning by exposures of this description? Is it possible that ladies of a certain position in the world, and who may therefore be supposed to have seen something of its ways, should suffer themselves to become the laughing-stocks and dupes of men who were probably cooks or couriers—if anything so honest—in their own countries? It might have been hoped that the increasing habit of foreign travel would have done something in amendment of this form of folly. A very short run upon the Continent, or a mere smattering sort of acquaintance with Continental life, might teach our English ladies that foreign titles—even when genuine—are a very insufficient proof of respectability. The best advice we can give our fair countrywomen for the future, when they come across one of these interesting refugees, is to keep him at arm's length until they have ascertained from one of his own countrymen of acknowledged respectability the history of their new friend and his character.

AERATED BREAD.

(From the Spectator.)

The English are a great people; the 19th century is a great century. No question of that. The bitterest enemies of both or either are compelled more frankly to do homage to the achievements which mark them out as different from all other races and all previous centuries. In innumerable respects, too, there is a sort of partnership in this greatness. A peculiar people and a peculiar time play, so to say, into each other's hands, and contribute to make each other what they are. But all strength has its weakness, all greatness has its drawbacks. There are things in which this notable and progressive age has not shown itself progressive, and some of these in regard to which England lags behind most civilised nations—possibly even behind some that do not boast to be civilised—as much as she outruns them in other respects. *Exempli gratia*, let us take what in this country is called "the staff of life"—in France, still more expressively, "*la Bénédiction de Dieu.*" The process of breadmaking does not appear to have altered much since the time of the Pharaohs; and such improvements as have been made England has been the slowest to adopt. English bread is the astonishment and despair of foreigners, continental bread the constant theme of travellers' praise; while as regards those collateral preparations of wheaten and other grain which largely supplement the use of fermented bread in other parts of Europe, and surpass it in powers of nutriment, England has nothing either to respect of new inventions or immemorial traditions that can be placed on a par with them.

It may be doubted, indeed, whether any part of Europe is on the right track in respect of the manipulation and use of cereal products. There is no more painful misgiving on the subject of our much-vaunted civilisation than that which arises from the gradual substitution all over Europe of white bread for brown, or black—a less wholesome and nutritious kind for one more so. Justly looked upon as one of the surest tests of an advancing civilisation, does or does not the use of white wheaten bread, as ordinarily made, imply a deterioration in the staple nourishment of the nations? Or, granting that it does so—owing to defects in manufacturing or tricks of trade—need it continue to do so? These are questions hitherto discussed pretty much *en amateur*, which one day or other society will be called on seriously to determine.

At present the question is vastly more pressing for England than for any other country; and for reasons by no means difficult to define. First, the use of white bread is the rule in England, and is rapidly becoming so in Ireland and Scotland; while in most other countries it is little more than the exception. Secondly, the processes of English breadmaking are inferior, and the adulterations of the material more glaring. Thirdly, English wheat is unquestionably deficient in gluten, its chief nutritive element, compared with continental wheats grown in warmer climates; nor can the importation of foreign wheats more than partially supply this defect. Fourthly, the English make much less use than most other races of the preparations of grain, and sometimes of roots, which supply what is defective in the bread of other countries as the "staff of life." Oatmeal, barley-meal, maccaroni, polenta, hominy, haricot beans, lentils, we might also say potatoes, are mere luxuries or accessories of the table in England: while in other countries they are staples of food, and make the mass of the population comparatively independent of variations in the price or defects in the quality of wheaten bread. Fifthly, there is much less home grinding and home breadmaking in England than in any other country, and consequently the mischief done by such adulterations as are prevalent has a much wider scope. This last peculiarity, like the first, is the natural and inevitable result of improved facilities of intercourse, greater division of employments, and the predominance of a town population. The others are of older standing, and more bound up with the peculiarities of our climate and character.

We are not required to enter into the somewhat trite, but still very far from exhausted, discussion, how the alum and other ingredients with which bread is adulterated injure the health of the population, and tend in the long run to deteriorate the race. There is the less occasion to do so just now, because, if some sanguine people are to be credited, we are on the eve of a revolution in breadmaking which will effect all that is required, and rid us for ever, by one and the same process, at once of the adulterations of the material and defects in the baking, which have hitherto had such a baneful effect on the health of the people. Since, some five-and-twenty years ago, an enterprising company erected a large factory in Pimlico, with the view of utilising the alcohol that is generated in the process of baking, we do not remember that any proposed improvement in the manufacture has excited so much attention as that recently invented by Dr. Dauglish, and carried out on an extensive scale by Messrs. Carr and Co., of Carlisle.

No doubt, if the invention succeeds, the revolution will be a thorough and a decisive one. Hitherto, all the improvements proposed in breadmaking have either taken for granted the necessity of fermentation, or sought to replace it by some chemical process, of which the harmlessness was, to say the least, extremely questionable. Dr. Dauglish goes more effectively to work, and, by a simple enough adaptation of processes familiar for other uses, dispenses with all recourse either to the brewer or the chemist, and undertakes to produce bread of a quality superior to any that is made, without any other ingredients than flour, water, and salt. There are few articles of consumption that have seemingly less analogy than bread and soda-water, or other effervescing liquors; but Dr. Dauglish's patent is pretty much the same step in the process of bread-making that was gained by using a machine to charge liquids with carbonic acid gas. The flour is placed in a strong iron vessel somewhat similar to a Papin's digester, and moistened with aerated water from an adjacent condenser. Then, for the brief period of eight minutes, the dough is kneaded by machinery inside the vessel. The vessel is then opened, and the gas contained in the water with which the flour has been mixed, liberating itself when the pressure is withdrawn, instantaneously expands the flour into five or six times its previous bulk; and, behold, the rising of the dough, so tedious and laborious by the old methods, is completed! The process is undeniably a rapid one. Its other advantages are set forth by the patentees as follows:—

"1. There is a saving of the whole of the waste caused by fermentation, which averages fully 10 per cent. Thus 10 per cent. more bread is made out of a sack of flour than by the old process. 2. The process, instead of occupying eight or ten hours, is completed in half an hour. 3. The cost of the machinery and gas is less than that of yeast used in the old process. 4. The dough requires scarcely any handling to form it into loaves. 5. The bread is absolutely pure; it is simply flour, water, and salt. Finally, should the whole of the bread in the kingdom be thus made, a saving would be effected of an amount equal to our entire importations of foreign wheat."

Could all these advantages be realised, there would doubtless be a great deal to say in favour of the invention. But we frankly confess we cannot thus far share the sanguine views of the promoters. More particularly, they seem to us to beg the question in taking for granted that the fermenting process is unwholesome in itself—was originally adopted with no other intention, or serves no other purpose, than imparting lightness to the bread. A certain sacrifice there may be, though hardly to the extent of 10 per cent.; but in lieu thereof a saccharine element is developed, which adds to the flavour of the bread; and it seems probable that, apart from this, or its imparting lightness, the fermentation makes the bread more digestible.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 31.—Ostfriesland, Dutch barque, 383 tons, Captain Walter, from Sourabaya 30th January. Passengers—[illegible]. Tornt, Rohler, and Co., agents.

March 31.—William and Martha, barque, 331 tons, Captain Allen, from Melbourne 26th instant. R. Towns and Co., agents.

April 1.—Lord Ashley, steamer, 720 tons, Captain Gollier, from Melbourne 29th March. Passengers—Miss Molloy, Mr. and Mrs. Vickery, Mr. J. Vickery, Mrs. Bryan, and family, Miss Lamb, Rev. Dr. Orant, Rev. J. Beazley, Rev. Mr. Reid, Messrs. Cameron, Holland, Lachlan, Roberts, Butler, Robertson, Williams, Ryder, C. Walter, and 42 in the steerage. A. S. N. Company, Agents.

DEPARTURES.

March 31.—Fernande, for Guam.
March 31.—Avenir, for Pondicherry.
March 31.—Carrie Leland, for Adelaide via Newcastle.
March 31.—Grafton (s.), for Grafton.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Woodlark, on a whaling voyage; Lansdowne, for London; Gertrude, for Dieppe; Wanata, for Bombay; Sabina, for Anatam; India, for Boston; Wanderer, for Port Cooper.

CLEARANCES.

March 31.—Sabina, barque, 310 tons, Captain Arnold, for Anatam. Passengers—Captain Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. Thomson.

March 31.—India, barque, 484 tons, Captain Rice, for Boston. Passengers—Messrs. Bailey, Campbell, Hammond, Nelson Prevost, and P. Bell.

March 31.—Wanderer, brig, 235 tons, Captain Chalmers, for Port Cooper. Passengers—Messrs. M'Clintock, F. Davis, and Biddle.

March 31.—Wanata, ship, 1267 tons, Captain Marsh, for Bombay. Passengers—Sergeant Reid, and 20 grooms.

March 31.—Merewether, ship, Captain Mather, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bather, Mrs. and Miss Holme and Master Holme, Mrs. Page, and Master Page, Miss Marsh, Mr. Deltas, Dr. Ure and son, and 24 in the intermediate.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 31.—Nightingale, from Bellambi, with 26 tons coal; Polly Hopkins, and Trial, from Newcastle, with 110 tons coal; Clarence (s.), from Morpeth, with 90 trusses hay, 31 hides, 19 pigs, 1 calf, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 31.—Louisa Maria, Ariel, and Trial, for Newcastle; Star of the North, for Brisbane Water; Elizabeth, and Content, for the Hawkesbury; Concord, for Brisbane.

IMPORT.

March 31.—Ostfriesland, from Sourabaya: 4600 piculs sugar, 2000 piculs rice, 130 piculs coffee, 75 piculs rattans, Tornt, Rohler, and Co.

EXPORTS.

March 31.—Merewether, for London: 130 bales wool, 20 tons scrap iron, 1 piano, Benjamin Buchanan and Co.; 80 casks tallow, 3291 hides, Rayner and Learmonth; 146 bales wool, John Watkins; 102 bales wool, J. and W. Byrnes; 12 tons bones, Caleb, Osterman, and Co.; 1900 bags, K. and A. Dupar Company; 1 case leather, J. Brown; 81 bales wool, R. E. and F. Tooth; 145 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 74 bales wool, H. Danger; 40 bales wool, Armitage and Co.; 15 bales wool, Smith Cameron, and Co.; 15 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 57 bales wool, T. S. Mort and Co.; 20 bales wool, Elsworth and Co.; 65 bales wool, F. and G. Korff; 8 casks copper, R. Thorpe; 1 case, H. M. Russell; 1 box, S. and H. Schomberg; 18 bales wool, K. Manning; 21 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 30 bales wool, 1 case, J. Black; 23 bales wool, T. Walker; 40 bales wool, Mansfield, Beaumont, and Co.; 22 bales wool, Mollerstedt, Nathan, and Co.; 20 bales wool, M. Metcalfe; 28 bales wool, Bell and Aldridge; 67 bales wool, M'Intosh, Hirst, and Co.; 191 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 240 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 162 bales wool, Thacker, Daniel, and Co.; 1 hogshead colonial wine, 2 bags wheat, G. Bather; 3000 treenails, Captain Mather. Recapitulation: 1068 bales wool, 80 casks tallow, 3620 horns, 15 tons bones, 20 tons scrap iron, 1900 bags copper ore, 1 case leather, 2 casks copper, 1 case curiosities, 1 box, 8 casks, 2 cases merchandise, 1 hogshead colonial wine, 2 bags wheat, and 3000 treenails.

March 31.—India, for Boston: 3731 barrels sperm oil, J. P. Rice.

March 31.—Sabina, for Anatam: 12 boxes, 1 half-chest tea, 2 hogsheads rum, 21 cases brandy, 1 box, 4 half-boxes tobacco, 36 cases geneva, 38 cases wine, 20 cases ale and porter, 7 bales drapery, 1 bale blankets, 4 cases muskets, 1 box soap, 10 bags rice, 1 bale canvas, 2 bales rope, 3 bags sugar, R. Towns and Co.

March 31.—Wanderer, for Port Cooper: 50 horses, 4 bales bags, M'Clements; 40 quarter-barrels gunpowder, A. S. Webster.

March 31.—Wanata, for Bombay: 135 horses, 70 tons hay, 100 bags bran, 100 bags grain, G. A. Lloyd.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For London.—By the Lansdowne, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Boston.—By the India, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Dieppe.—By the Gertrude, this day, at noon, if not under way.

For Anatam.—By the Sabina, this day, at noon.

For Bombay.—By the Wanata, this day, at noon.

For Port Macquarie.—By the William the Fourth (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For New Caledonia.—By the Sacramento, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Nelson.—By the Heron Queen, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Port Cooper.—By the Wanderer, this day, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: March 31.—Stalwart, ship, 1013 tons, Captain Conwell, for Bombay; Fortune, brig, 110 tons, Captain Walsh, for Melbourne.

The Osterling rescuis [illegible] signalled the Heads, from Melbourne to Newcastle, off Cape Howe, also, the Royal Charlie from Newcastle to Melbourne.

The William and Martha has not been lucky, having had to put into Port Phillip, a large screw steamer passed up on the 20th, name not known.

The barque Bella Vista, and the cutter Candle, will be offered for unreserved sale at Messrs. Bowden and Threlkeld's auction rooms, this day, at 11 o'clock.

MAILS BY THE VICTORIA.

The mails by the European and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamer VICTORIA, will be made up at this office on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m.

Besides the usual mails for Melbourne, the following mails will be despatched, viz.—To or through the United Kingdom via Marseilles and via Southampton; to France and other continental states (in a closed mail to France); to the northern countries of Europe via Trieste. These mails will be transmitted to Western Australia, Ceylon, Alexandria, Malta, Aden; and for transmission by way of Ceylon, mails will be forwarded to Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, Gibraltar.

Registered letters will not be received "after 4 p.m." All letters and newspapers not otherwise marked will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above-mentioned, viz.—"via Marseilles," "in a closed mail to France, or "via Trieste," must be so addressed.

Rates.—All letters going to or through the United Kingdom must be prepaid, and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles" is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed by the closed mail to France the Colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required. On letters sent via Trieste the postage as already notified, is 1s. the half-ounce.

(Signed) W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General
General Post Office, Sydney, March 31st, 1858.

INDIA.

By the London, we learn that H. M. S. war-steamer, Magicon, arrived at Melbourne on Thursday night, bringing dates from Calcutta to 12th February. She has put in there for coals, and was expected in Melbourne for Sydney on Monday, to convey the 77th Regiment to India.

The *Argus* of Saturday says:

Although bringing nominally, almost a month's later news, the papers contain little intelligence of interest. They confirm the estimate we had already formed of the present condition of the mutiny, viz., that as a rebellion it was completely and finally extinguished, and that the only work remaining for the British arms is to put down the isolated bands of marauders that continue to infest some portions of the country—and for British statesmanship, to consolidate on a new and juster basis the future empire in the East.

The following are the most notable items of intelligence:—

The Governor-General has proceeded to the interior.

H.M.S. Himalaya had broken down, and been sent to England with invalids and ladies and children, refugees from Lucknow, *as* a sailing ship.

Lucknow was to be attacked on the 10th February.

H.M. 18th regiment had arrived at Kurrachee.

H.M. 84th regiment, 60th Rifles, and 2nd Battalion H.M. 12th Regiment were expected from Cape of Good Hope.

The American ship Judith, with horses had arrived from the Cape. Also a ship from Burmah with elephants.

Disturbances had occurred in Burmah and Captain D. Seymour, H.M.S. Pelorus, had been despatched there with a naval brigade of 200 men.

The King of Delhi was on his trial. The proceedings had lasted five days, and were not terminated at the date the advices left.

Ratgurh fort was evacuated during the night of 28th June.

A later despatch states that about the latter end o February a great blow was to be struck at Cawnpore. The commander-in-chief was getting an enormous number of guns together, that being the arm of the service upon which dependence must be placed in the coming struggle.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived by train at Allahabad on the evening of the 8th February. He looked remarkably well and healthy, notwithstanding the sharp work he has lately had.

It is stated from Cawnpore that some dread exists of a second attack on the part of the insurgents. The entrenched camp is being enlarged and improved.

Fuzul Mahomed Khan has been caught endeavouring to effect his escape. He was to be hung forthwith.

It appears that there is a split in the rebel cabinet at Lucknow, and that the dissension is daily lessening the number of our foes there.

So soon as ammunition enough can be procured, it is stated to be Sir Colin's intention, "to chase the niggers out of Lucknow."

The rebels are daily becoming more and more aware that the Avenger is drawing nearer to them.

A professional artist was in Court taking a sketch of the king of Delhi as he lay on his couch whilst his trial was proceeding.

Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods, Hatchets, Window Glass, &c.—Buyers are particularly requested to attend the sale of the above, at the Rooms Auction Rooms, this day, by John G. Cohen, at 10 o'clock precisely. For particulars see this day's issue.—Adv.

Cowra.—4th March. From Ellis' farm, near Cupala; damages 10s.:—Grey horse, broken-in, 34 sideways with JA over off shoulder. Will be [illegible] 7th April.

DIARY

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

April.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water Aftern.
1 Thursday	6 17	5 51	3 40	10 8

Moon.—Last quarter, 6th April, at 11 h. 46 m. 12 s. p.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1858.

In the Legislative Council yesterday, the following new members, having made the usual affirmation of allegiance, assumed their seats:—Andrew Lang, George Forbes, and Edward Hunt, Esquires.

Mr. Pennington obtained leave to bring in a bill further to facilitate the Payment of Debts out of Real Estate.

In reply to questions asked by Mr. Towns, the Solicitor-General stated that it was the intention of the Government to bring in a Pilots' Rates Bill, and to place on the Supplementary Estimates for 1858 a sum sufficient to provide a steam-tug for the Port of Newcastle. The Government, he further stated, was not convinced of the necessity of providing outside pilot boats, and was not prepared to recommend to Parliament the abolition of the tax on shipping entering the Port of Newcastle, or the tax on bonded stores.

The Council adjourned till this day.

In the Legislative Assembly yesterday, the Speaker announced that he had received the Writ issued to the Returning Officer of the Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa districts, endorsed by that officer that no member had been elected. Considerable discussion took place as to the propriety of the course adopted by the Returning Officer, and ultimately the matter was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Flood brought up a report from the select committee appointed to enquire into the state of the Treasury, recommending that certain documents should be furnished, which were required as evidence in the criminal proceedings now in process against one of the officers of the department. The report was adopted.

Several question relative to local matters having been asked and answered,

Mr. Parkes asked the hon. Colonial Secretary when the Government will be prepared to state, in detail, to the House, the nature and extent of the alterations which have been made, or are intended to be made, in the Ministerial departments, in order to effect greater efficiency and economy in the public service, as announced by his Excellency in the opening speech; and also, whether the Government have received any deputation from persons of the labouring classes suffering from want of employment in the City of Sydney; and, if so, what was the nature of the representations made on the subject—more particularly as to the number and designation of the persons unemployed. And whether the Government are in possession of any information of a definite character on this subject, derived from other sources; and whether they have it in contemplation to adopt any steps in the matter?

In answer to the questions the Colonial Secretary stated, the information sought for would be furnished more conveniently when the Estimates were under consideration; and, with regard to the last question, he thought the number of unemployed operatives in Sydney had been exaggerated.

The Attorney-General, after some discussion, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the appointment of a Judge, other than one of the present Judges, for the Supreme Court of Moreton Bay. The bill was read a first time, and referred to a select committee.

On the motion of Mr. Robertson, W. J. Lennon, Esq., was appointed one of the auditors of the accounts of the Commissioners of Railways, in the room of George King, Esq., resigned.

The Attorney-General obtained leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the punishment of frauds committed by trustees, bankers, and other persons entrusted with property. The bill, which was merely a transcript of a recent act, was read a first time.

The Attorney-General also obtained leave to introduce a bill to amend the Masters and Servants Act, which was read a first time.

Mr. R. Campbell obtained leave to introduce a bill to increase the rates of pilotage, and to provide further for the pilot establishments of New South Wales.

The House having gone into Committee of Supply, the Colonial Treasurer moved a vote of credit of £114,000 to meet the engagements of the Government for the month of April.

Mr. Donaldson moved an amendment to the effect that, as the Estimates for 1857 and 1858 could not be properly taken into consideration before the 31st of March, the Government be empowered to make payments for the due performance of the colonial service at the rates provided for in the Estimates for 1857. After considerable discussion, Mr. Donaldson withdrew his amendment in favour of an amended one brought forward by the Colonial Treasurer, to the effect that the vote of credit should be expended according to the rates which had been paid for the last three months, and in accordance with which the former vote of credit was granted. The motion so amended was agreed to, and the House resumed.

On the motion of the Colonial Secretary the Government Railways Bill was read a second time; but the mover having explained that, with some slight alterations, it was identical with the bill brought before the House last session, its consideration in committee was postponed till Wednesday next.

The other business was of a formal character, and the House adjourned at half-past seven o'clock, till three o'clock on Wednesday next.

The part taken by this journal in reference to the discussion of the Moreton Bay Debt Bill, and the question of Separation, requires that we should explain our views precisely upon some points which have been recently raised.

We certainly felt a little astonished at the warmth with which Mr. Jones defended the measure his late colleagues have abandoned. It is scarcely necessary, however, to argue against a bill which, according to the faithful confession of Mr. Richardson, had not at the close of last session a single supporter in the Assembly, except the Ministers and the members for Moreton Bay. We congratulate this gentleman upon the honesty of his declaration.

The attempt to fasten this bill upon Mr. Donaldson totally failed. It appears that Messrs. Donaldson and Darvall formally dissented from the views of their colleagues. Where mere opinion is concerned, and no legislative action is involved—when, in point of fact, nothing has been done, or can be done,—we cannot see that a Minister is bound, though dissenting from his colleagues, to abandon his post. Were this the case, there must either be a shameful surrender of all individual convictions, or a diurnal reconstruction of the Ministry. We have always been accustomed to look upon Mr. Jones as rather an authority upon constitutional questions, and our regret was, therefore, proportionate at finding on his part too great eagerness to impute treason to a political antagonist, for a line of policy really indispensable in any political combination.

We do not concur in all the principles recommended by his Excellency for the division of the debt, but even this is very distinct from the Moreton Bay Debt Bill intended to embody those principles. The crying sin of the Moreton Bay Debt Bill is that it pretended to do what its provisions were utterly incompetent to perform. Beside interfering with securities already given, and changing their nature, it professed to give to the public creditor a claim upon a territory which was by the very bill itself assumed to be no longer subject to the jurisdiction of New South Wales. Unless we are greatly mistaken, no legislative body can pass a law, except as mere verbiage, if the executive be not furnished with machinery by which the provisions of the law can be carried into execution. The Moreton Bay Bill made no such machinery, and if it had it would have been impossible for our Legislature to have enforced them; it merely amounted to an opinion that if we were unable to pay it would be the duty of the Moreton Bay people to make good our deficiency, and that the proportion of the debt equitably due from Moreton Bay ought to be provided for by a particular species of promissory note. The interest we have taken in that bill has induced us to consult many legal men of all parties and all politics, but we never met with one, unconnected with the Ministry of the day, who did not laugh at the measure as an utter absurdity. If its provisions had been ever so equitable they would have been worthless from the incompetence of the Assembly to enforce its own enactments. What the Ministry ought to have done for the purpose of carrying out its own policy was to have submitted a series of resolutions—embodying, if they thought proper, the details of the Moreton Bay Debt Bill, and after obtaining the concurrence of the Upper Chamber, to have presented them as the general opinion of the Legislature for the guidance of her Majesty's Ministers in the final settlement of the question.

We have already expressed, and see no reason to alter, our opinion, that the proper authorities *to settle the conditions of separation are those that have power to enforce them*: namely—the Imperial Government. It will be for the British authorities to examine how far public faith is involved in the debentures already issued. If, taking this view of the Moreton Bay Debt Bill, the Imperial Government shall compel public creditors to submit to the terms proposed, no fault will rest upon this community. We scarcely think any British Minister would take this course, and therefore, if separation should appear of such importance as to warrant the interposition of Imperial guarantees, no doubt they will be sought through the Parliament, and readily obtained; public faith will be protected, our debentures will maintain their value, and no wrong will be inflicted upon the parties to the present debt.

We do not ask for the good opinion of the people of Moreton Bay, when we say we have no objection to take upon the colony the debt incurred so far as it is represented by a material value irrespective of the question of utility in reference to the works created. To us it does, however, seem a monstrous principle to lay down that, when a territory is taken away, the people who are accidentally connected with it shall receive it discharged from all losses incurred by the mismanagement of the colony. If this principle be adopted, all separation will be encumbered with the same condition, and finally, every blunder, every misapprehension, every extravagant improvement made in the course of colonization—will drop upon the shoulders of the residuary colony—perhaps upon Sydney itself. It is extremely probable that, dissatisfied with a Government ruled by the residents of Sydney, the large interior districts will claim and obtain separate government, and then the principle attempted in the case of Moreton Bay will fall with cruel pressure upon the people who have the misfortune to occupy the territory still considered New South Wales. For every shilling's worth of property handed over to this country we are willing to discharge the debt, but for bad debts and public waste we expect all who have taken part in the general government shall have a common participation of loss.

The Moreton Bay people, who say they are one-twelfth of the whole community, generally lose sight of the fact that separation involves the transfer of a land fund of incalculable worth. In asking them to share our debts we are not coming upon their industry, or their capital, but we are coming upon the common property which has to be taken from us, and handed over to them. When, therefore, they speak of their industry, and of their resources being taxed to pay our liabilities, they are guilty of a wilful oblivion of the main element of the question, namely, that with their share of the debt they get an enormous portion of the estate.

Another question arose in the discussion with reference to the position of the Governor. For a Governor to advise the Crown without the assistance of his Ministers upon any point affecting the colonial interest is certainly a very serious affair, and can be only justified by very peculiar circumstances. We should have preferred had his Excellency thought it his duty to have transmitted to the home Government all the papers relating to the subject, and to have announced that the general interests of the colony were opposed to separation, and to the terms of the Moreton Bay Debt Bill. It must, however, be admitted that the question is peculiar, and that no rules have been distinctly laid down denoting what is the precise relation of a Governor to the Colonial Government. He is unquestionably a special guardian of the imperial interests, as distinct from those which are colonial. It would be his duty in many cases—whatever might be the consequences—to refuse his concurrence in measures recommended by his Ministry, and to refuse it absolutely. Were a bill, for instance, to be brought in supported by the Ministry of the day, curtailing the acknowledged rights, or destroying the sovereignty of the Crown, the Governor would surely be entitled to justify his own conduct to the Secretary of State in refusing his assent irrespective of the Ministry. This refusal would of course open the whole question of the grounds upon which he had proceeded, irrespective of the concurrence or support of his Cabinet. The position of the Governor, therefore, is not exactly the condition of a constitutional sovereign, and it is only by a series of cases which will raise the question in its various aspects, that the mode in which a Governor can properly act will be defined with authority. In this dilemma, therefore, we have no great quarrel with the Ministers that they left the Governor to take that course which, in his own judgment, seemed most suited to the functions of his peculiar office.

Without reference to Moreton Bay, we are most anxious to see the idea several times thrown out in this journal and in the Legislature—embodied in a practical form. The bulk of the land revenue ought to be given to the improvement of the districts where it is raised. It is hard to pay for the land in money which will be taken away and spent in remote localities. This hardship is increased, as may be expected—when assessments are imposed for the improvement of districts from which that money has been withdrawn. The fact is, that by his own capital the man who originally bought the land, improves the remainder, which, when sold, is also carried away for other than district purposes. In the present session no measure can probably be adopted, but a series of resolutions ought to be introduced, expressing the distinct adherence to the principle now laid down, and recommending the introduction of a measure at the earliest convenient moment. The grievance of Moreton Bay is not the grievance of Moreton Bay alone but of many other districts, which if not satisfied will become hostile to the middle district, and have reason for demanding a separation which, in our opinion, will be mischievous to us all.

A Chinese, Lavu Ap-pa, who came from Melbourne to arrange for the transit of his countrymen, who, despite the cost, have gone to Victoria, has been refused a passage in the steamer—we are glad to learn, not from a wicked antipathy, but from the state of the Melbourne law. This Chinese gentleman, for such he is, was willing to pay again the ten pounds imposed on his race; but it is said that his admission to the steamer would have made all the other passengers count as Chinamen, and that the tonnage clause, which was intended to refer to vessels from China, would affect the whole body of passengers. So it comes to pass that, if a Chinese once leaves Victoria, the ports are closed against him by the usual conveyance. Mr. Lavu Ap-pa has been obliged to go down to Newcastle and ship himself by some coal vessel. We do not know what others may think of this treatment, but in our opinion it goes very far to justify Mr. Commissioner Yeh. Lavu Ap-pa is a naturalized subject of the Queen, and speaks the English language; he has received a fair education, has been to England, and received there the knowledge of Christianity. His countenance is pleasing and expressive, and shows, what indeed we have often been told, that there is a vast difference in the physiognomy of the Chinese natives.

We have conversed with him on various subjects, and much regret that prior to his departure he was not heard by a committee of the Assembly on the question of Chinese immigration.

Lavu Ap-pa is a native of Canton. His parents, pure Chinese, are still living; his father being seventy-five and his mother sixty-five years of age. He attended the schools of his country, and learned to read, write, and calculate; he was led to idol temples, and taught the worship of the gods. At the age of thirteen he was taken to Singapore by a British merchant, whom, after some residence, he accompanied to England. He states that he was furnished with a Chinese Testament and instructed in Christianity by some gentlemen at Plymouth, and was afterwards baptized, and received into the communion of the Christian Church. Having embraced Christianity he returned to Canton, and informed his parents and brothers of his views. They were rather pleased than otherwise, and he has continued now for many years a Christian, bearing a very respectable reputation. Mr. Lavu Ap-pa states that the use of opium is not common amongst Chinese villagers. That was considered as a disgrace, and punished. An opium-eater was looked upon as we look upon drunkards. In the colony, however, the drug is much used, although there are many exceptions; for instance of the company he came to assist down to Melbourne, consisting of some hundred persons, scarcely one was addicted to this vice. In reply to the question he stated that there were only three Chinese women in Melbourne, and that he doubted if it were possible to bring them away from China. The women of the higher classes could not come on account of the compression of the feet, and the poorer have a passionate attachment to their homes. It is the custom of parents to keep all the children as near to them as possible, especially the women. He accounts for the great immigration from China by its troubled state. The weakness of Government from civil war, leaves the unhappy villagers exposed to the insurgents, many half savages, who descend on the unarmed people, and often put men, women, and children to the sword. Hence the anxiety with which many escape from the seat of intestine war—of course the men only can do so.

Respecting the earnings of the Chinese, he observed that in this colony it was often from £1 to £3 a week, generally nearer the lower sum; they spend about one pound—when successful much more, for they like to live well. He stated that the state of the law in Victoria exposed the Chinese to much oppression; besides paying their license, and one pound a year to the protector, they have six pounds to pay as a special tax, and when from bad luck they cannot pay, they are often harassed by the diggers of other nations.

Lavu Ap-pa conducted a religious service in one of the churches of this city for the benefit of his countrymen. As we are not up in Chinese we are no judges of his ability. We have no doubt, however, that he is a strictly honest well-conducted man, and whatever views may be entertained on the Chinese question, our readers will join us in regrets that a fellow-man, a follow-subject, and fellow-Christian, should be harassed by vexatious obstruction in his useful career.

It is most desirable that some legislative enquiry should be made respecting the Chinese immigration—how many we expect—what their habits, earnings, and ultimate views—how they may be best protected from injury; and, if it be the wish of the colony to stop their admission, what would be effectual with the least possible mischief to a people who have the strongest claims on our justice, if not our compassion.

PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

The President took the chair at twelve minutes past four o'clock.

MESSAGE.

The following message was received from the Governor-General:

W. DENISON, Governor-General.

A bill, intituled, "An Act to authorise the Issue of Treasury Bills," having been passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly, and having been presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent, his Excellency has, in the name of her Majesty, assented to the said bill, and now transmits it herewith to the Legislative Council, to be transferred and forwarded to the proper officer for enrolment, in the manner required by law.

Government House, Sydney, 31st March.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members having been introduced to the President, made the usual declaration of allegiance and assumed their seats, namely, Andrew Lang, George Forbes, and Edward Hunt, esquires.

PAPERS.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, by command of his Excellency, laid on the table the following papers.

1. Electric Telegraph Regulations. 2. Sewerage and Water Supply:—First yearly report of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney of their proceedings in connection with the Sewerage and Water Supply, dated the 12th January, 1858. 3. A return of all Moneys which have been received by, or are now payable to her Majesty's War Department, in respect to Lands, Tenements, or Buildings vested in the principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance in New South Wales, under the provisions of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 2, dated 2nd February, 1858. A return of all Lands, Messuages, Tenements, and Buildings vested in the principal officers of her Majesty's Ordnance in the colony of New South Wales. 4. Vaccination:—Report on, from the Medical Adviser to the Government, dated 10th February, 1858. 5. National Education Board, Correspondence respecting removal of Mr. Plunkett from. 6. Rules of Supreme Court, Moreton Bay, from 28th October, 1857, to 5th March, 1858. 7. Return showing the names of all persons who have been summoned to be members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, since the date of the return laid before the Council on 11th August, 1857, with the dates of the instruments by which they were respectively summoned. 8. Return of the names of all persons who have resigned their seats as members of the Legislative Council of New South Wales since the date of the return laid before the Council on 11th August, 1857, with the dates of the letters constituting such resignations. 9. Return to the address in reference to the dismissal of Mr. Edward Fleisher Morley, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Scone, adopted by this House, on the motion of Mr. Docker, on the 20th November last.

The papers were ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF DEBTS OUT OF REAL ESTATE.

Mr. PENNINGTON moved for leave to bring in a Bill further to facilitate the Payment of Debts out of Real Estate. He said it was only necessary for him to remark at this stage that the bill which he proposed to introduce was the same which was introduced into the Assembly last session, and passed through that House, the dissolution of Parliament preventing it from coming before the Council. The object of the measure was to give Courts of Equity certain powers with regard to mortgages as well as the real estate of debtors. The principles of the bill, he would add, had the concurrence of the legal members of both Houses.

Dr. DICKSON seconded the motion, which was put and passed, and the bill, having been presented, was read a first time, ordered to be printed, and the second reading fixed for Wednesday next.

PILOTS' DEPARTMENT, PORT OF NEWCASTLE, AND BONDED STORES.

Mr. TOWNS, seeing the hon. the Solicitor-General in his place, put to him the following questions of which he had given notice:—1. If any, and what steps have been taken, with a view to improve the arrangement in the Pilots' Department of this port, and other duties in connexion with the Harbour? 2. If it is the intention of the Government to carry out the recommendations from various quarters in establishing outside pilot boats, so as to secure the services of pilots for ships approaching the Harbour in any weather? 3. If it is the intention of the Government to supply the steam-tug for the port of Newcastle, which has been so long and loudly called for? 4. If it is the intention of the Government to continue the tax on shipping entering the port of Newcastle, while every other port in the colony is free of such tax or tonnage dues? 5. If any, and what steps have been taken by the present Government with a view to redeem the pledge, given last session by the honorable member representing the Government, with regard to the tax on bonded stores?

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in reply to the first question, said it was the intention of the Government to bring in a Pilots' Rates Bill; and contingently on the passing of that bill other measures would be adopted. With regard to the second question, he said the Government had not yet arrived at any determination on the subject. The matter was under consideration, but the necessity for outside pilot boats had not yet been established to their satisfaction, and therefore they had not been induced to make arrangements for providing such pilot boats. To the third question, the answer which he had to give would, he apprehended, be more satisfactory to the hon. member. He had to state that a sum would be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1858, to provide a steam-tug for the port of Newcastle. To the fourth question—his answer was, that it was not the intention of Government, under existing circumstances, to ask Parliament for a repeal of the Act imposing the tax in question. As the Government had incurred considerable expense, and was still incurring expense, on account of that harbour, they felt they would not be justified in abolishing the dues paid by shipping entering that port. With regard to the fifth and last question, he would state that it appeared to him to have been framed under a misapprehension; if the hon. member meant to say that he (the Solicitor-General) had made such a pledge as that indicated.

Mr. TOWNS explained that it was the late Government that made the pledge.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL: The present Government was not a party to any understanding arrived at by the late Government; and therefore they could not be called upon to redeem any pledge made by that Government. He would state, however, that under present circumstances, the finances of the colony not being in a flourishing state, the Government did not feel themselves justified in asking the Parliament for a repeal of the tax on bonded stores.

The Council adjourned at a quarter to five till this day, at four o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-five minutes past three o'clock.

PRIVILEGE.

The SPEAKER laid on the table of the House a writ issued for the election of a member to serve in the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa, the same having been forwarded to him by His Excellency the Governor-General, with a certificate that the same had been returned to His Excellency on the 20th instant. The writ bore an endorsement, certifying that no person had been duly returned as a member for this electoral district. The practice in cases of this kind was that the paper should be allowed to lie on the table of the House for four weeks, and if, during that time, no petition on the subject were received by the House, then it would be for some honorable member to take action in the matter; if, however, a petition were received, then the petition and this writ would be left with the Committee of Elections and Qualifications to deal with.

Mr. MARTIN thought it as well that the attention of the House should be at once directed to this writ, as it was a matter that concerned the regularity of proceedings by returning officers, a question of no small importance in the conduct of elections. The indorsement on the writ was to the following effect:—"I certify that no person was duly chosen a member for the United Pastoral District of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, Maranoa, Leichhardt, and Port Curtis, to serve in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in consequence of there being no mail to forward my letters appointing returning-officers at Rannes and Gladstone; and in consequence of there being no returning officer at Surat." It was quite clear to his mind, then, on the face of this return, that unless the Returning Officer could show that he had done all he could in order to perform his duty, he ought undoubtedly to be visited with some kind of punishment for such neglect as this. The question, then, was, whether the excuse was a valid one, taking into account the difficulties of communication in so extensive a district as this. As four weeks would have to elapse, perhaps it would be as well to let the matter rest here for the present, and in the meantime hon. members could inform themselves on the subject.

Mr. HODGSON said that the circumstances of this case had been fully divulged to him. He had been told on the best authority that the returning officer for this district had never issued his writs appointing his deputies until after the nomination of candidates had taken place, though he knew that the polling places for the district were fully three hundred miles distant from the place of nomination. It had, therefore, been utterly impossible in such a time as that, that parties at that distance could be furnished by him, with authority to act as his deputies. The nomination for the district took place on the 28th January, and the polling on the 12th February, and at no less than four polling places there were no returning officers, namely, at Surat, Gladstone, Rannes, and Taroo. It was, therefore, impossible that a due election could take place, the returning-officer not having taken the proper precautions that by his oath of office he was bound to do; and thus a manifest injustice had been done to a large and important district, so important that in the bill laid on the table of the House last night, it was contemplated to give it two representatives, where now it had no representative at all. That bill was, without exception, the most important measure that had every been laid on the table of that House; yet this important district was precluded from having its voice heard in the discussion of that measure, at a time, too, when even the loss of one vote on either side of the House might make a most material difference. This returning-officer had been guilty not only of neglect, but also of the most gross partiality throughout. The writ, he believed, had been originally returned to the Governor-General three weeks from the date of the election; on examination, however, it was sent back, and he would do the Government the justice of saying, without any delay on their part, with a request that the returning officer would endorse it. Instead of this—instead of endorsing a return of some person as member, he state on the back that there had been no election, on the grounds named. If the elections were to be allowed thus to depend on the fiat of a returning-officer, the House would find but few gentlemen willing to go to the trouble and expense attached to the canvass of such an extensive district as this was. Ignorant as he was of the forms of the House, he knew not how to proceed in this matter, but he hoped that some hon. member older in the House than himself would take the matter up and institute a rigid enquiry into the circumstances of this case. Here they had a gentleman returned by a majority of four votes, and the returning-officer was bound to return him or to return any other person agreeably to the votes that came before him.

Mr. DALLEY thought it objectionable for the House to go into a matter which they would have to decide upon evidence only, upon the mere information of any hon. member. He therefore begged the House not to accept of any information from any source until the returning-officer had had the fullest opportunity of answering all that had been charged against him.

Mr. DONALDSON thought this to be a question that affected the House most materially. They had been told that a special return had been made in this case, but the question was this—whether a returning-officer was not bound to say on the back of his writ that some person had been returned? The hon. member then quoted from the Electoral Act to show that the returning-officer was bound by law to do this, when any candidate has been proposed. If this were not the case the returning-officer would constitute himself a judge of the validity of an election, instead of leaving it, as he ought to do, to that House to decide. Besides, here the returning-officer had committed a wrong, and surely he was not to be permitted to invalidate an election by his own laches, and then to be the judge to decide upon them. The Legislature in framing the Electoral Act never could have contemplated the making a returning-officer the arbiter of the validity of his own Act; if he were to be so, then there would be no difficulty in his invalidating the return of any personal enemy of his own, who would otherwise be sure to be elected. The duty of the returning-officer in this case would have been to have returned some person as having had the largest number of votes, stating any special circumstances that might have existed, but leaving the House to decide upon the validity of the election.

Mr. MARTIN quoted from the Electoral Act to show that there really was no difference between the course pursued by the returning-officer and that suggested by the hon. member, as in either case the matter would come under the cognizance of the House; and the returning-officer, if guilty of neglect, would be equally liable to punishment. He suggested that the hon. member (Mr. Hodgson) should at once move the appointment of a select committee to enquire into the subject.

Mr. HODGSON, with a few remarks, moved the appointment of a select committee.

Mr. COWPER read a letter from the returning-officer, affirming that he had duly posted the letters appointing deputy returning-officers at the places named. This gentleman did not in his letter state the date on which the letters had been posted. If they had not been posted until after the nomination, then certainly on the face of this letter, this gentleman had been guilty of a great want of candour.

Mr. HODGSON then moved—"1. That the writ for the election of a member for the Electoral District of the United Pastoral Districts of Moreton, Wide Bay, Burnett, and Maranoa, and the Special Return endorsed thereon, be referred to a Select Committee of this House, to inquire into, and report thereon, with liberty to send for persons and papers. 2. That such committee consist of the following members: Mr. Donaldson, Mr. Buckley, Mr. Macarthur, Mr. Owen, Mr. Dalley, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Forster.

Mr. DONALDSON seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

PAPER.

Mr. ROBERTSON laid on the table the following paper: A copy of the regulations for the management of the New South Wales Electric Telegraph.

Ordered to be printed.

Mr. COWPER laid on the table the Standing Rules and Orders, and moved that they be considered on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

TREASURY ACCOUNTS.

Mr. FLOOD brought up a progress report from the Select Committee appointed to enquire into the circumstances connected with the defalcations in the Treasury accounts of the iron chest, requesting the possession of certain papers on the records of the House.

As the matter was pressing, Mr. FLOOD at once moved the adoption of the report, which was carried, and the Clerk was accordingly ordered to deliver the papers in question.

MESSAGE FROM HIS EXCELLENCY.

The SPEAKER reported that he had received the following Message from his Excellency the Governor-General (a copy of which appears in our Council report).

ROUTE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE NORTHERN DISTRICTS.

Mr. LORD asked the hon. the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—If any steps have been taken by the Government to meet the necessity for a defined route, with reserves along its line, by which stock may be driven from the Northern Districts towards Victoria, without being exposed to the grievous obstruction and loss at present occasioned by lessees of waste land refusing a right-of-way through their runs? If not, is it the intention of the Government to take any such steps?

Mr. ROBERTSON was understood to say, that the matter had been under the consideration of the Government, and that steps were being taken by the Surveyor-General to lay out a defined and permanent route, with the necessary reserves.

JUGIONG BRIDGE.

Mr. W. MACLEAY asked the Secretary for Lands and Public Works,—What the Government had done or intended to do towards the erection of a bridge over the Jugiong Creek?

Mr. ROBERTSON explained, that in consequence of all the tenders for the contract having exceeded the vote granted by the Legislature, both the Gundagai and the Jugiong Bridge had been allowed to stand over. This step on the part of the Government had been approved of by the Legislature during the last session, since which nothing further had been done. The want of funds was the only obstacle at present to the completion of the work.

CROOKHAVEN.

Dr. ALLDCORN asked the Minister for Lands and Works,—Whether he had received any report from the surveyor lately employed in surveying the flats which obstruct the navigation in the Crookhaven; and, if so, whether it is intended to take any steps founded on such report?

Mr. ROBERTSON replied that instructions had been given to the proper officer to draw a report upon the subject, which he expected momentarily to receive. It was very probable that, in pursuance of that report, immediate steps would be taken to remedy the evils complained of.

ADDITIONAL JUDGE.

Mr. MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a bill to authorise the appointment of a Judge, other than one of the present Judges, for the Supreme Court at Moreton Bay. The learned gentleman observed that it was not usual to take a discussion on the first stage of a bill, but he would briefly explain that a motion similar to this was introduced by the Government towards the close of last session, and defeated at its first stage by a very large majority. Some hon. members thought there was no necessity for an additional Judge, whilst others declined to entertain the matter, on the ground that it was too late in the session to deal properly with it. He did not know whether hon. members were of the same opinion still, but he trusted, at all events, that they would not reject the present motion in the same unparliamentary way as they had done the former one.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion.

Mr. HAY remarked that the circumstances were very different now from what they were when the bill was first introduced. On the former occasion it was well known that there would be an immediate dissolution, and consequently no time for giving the subject that investigation which its importance demanded, and which the learned Attorney-General, according to the motion he had placed on the paper, admitted to be necessary. Although, therefore, he had opposed the motion last session, he would now give it his cordial assent.

Mr. FORSTER denied that there was anything unparliamentary in the course taken by the House last session in reference to this measure, and suggested that the remarks of the hon. and learned Attorney-General were probably intended to influence the new members. For his own part, he entertained the same opinion on the subject that he did last session, namely, that there was no necessity for an additional judge, and consequently he should feel bound to oppose the bill on the second reading.

Mr. DICKSON rose and said he was one of those who were implicated in the charge of having acted in

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an unparliamentary manner with regard to this matter; and he might say, even now, that he had intended to oppose the motion for going in committee. Moreover, when the bill came on for discussion, he should vote against the appointment of another judge, for the same reason that the hon. Secretary for Lands and Public Works had given when accounting for not having undertaken certain works—namely, want of money; and he thought that was a sufficient reason. In looking at the business paper of the courts any hon. member would see that one-half of the business was that of new trials. Now, to his mind that kind of business had reached a height which was undesirable and injurious, and that, when another judge was appointed, it would be likely to extend. Another objection arose in the fact that the judges continued to occupy places in the Council, they being on that account unable to give that time to their public duties which the community had a right to demand. For himself he thought under present circumstances the House was bound to exercise the most rigid economy in the expenditure of the revenue; but if it could be shown that the judge was absolutely necessary, he should not think it his duty to object to it, although for that conviction he should require strong and clear evidence.

Mr. MARTIN said he did not know whether the hon. member who had just sat down was going to oppose or support the motion, for having signified his feeling of opposition, he afterwards qualified his expressions by admitting that there were some circumstances under which the bill would obtain the hon. member's vote. He (Mr. Dickson) had spoken of economy as being requisite; but there was a wise economy and an unwise economy. It would be very unwise to strike off all the Judges, in order to save their salaries; for if the hon. member had a debt to recover, and there should be a Judge before whom his case could be heard, he would be very likely to present a petition to that House to procure a remedy. There was no better in which they could be concerned more important than the preservation of efficient means for dealing out justice. It was not a question of economy of time, but as to whether it was necessary. If it could be clearly shown that the business could not be carried on by the present number of Judges, was it not their duty to appoint another? That was the only question to be decided. He might state, in reference to an argument which had been used, that one of the Judges had already resigned his seat in the Council, and other Judges had expressed their intention of retaining their seats only until another Judge had been appointed. They did not recognise the right of one branch of the Legislature to dictate to the other, and to accept with them; therefore they would not resign their seat, until another Judge was appointed, when he believed it was their intention to retire. He had hoped that hon. members would not have gone into the discussion of this measure influenced by any foregone conclusion, for he thought it might be seen that the expenditure was necessary. With reference to new trials, he assured the hon. member who had just sat down, and many hon. members well know, that, when a man went to law he would not be satisfied with an adverse decision, and the numerous applications for new trials were not made by the lawyers, but their clients. But if it was considered a wrong thing let them prohibit new trials; the judges would no longer be under the necessity of losing their time in hearing them, and the lawyers would not object. But should such a thing be done the country would rise as one man and call upon that House to repeal such a prohibition.

Leave was given to bring in the bill, which was read a first time, and on the motion of Mr. DICKSON, for the election of the committee by ballot, the following members were appointed a select committee to inquire into and report upon the bill:—Messrs. Martin, Piddington, Gordon, Owen, Donaldson, G. Macleay, Williamson, Buckley, Dickson, and Denisby.

PRESIDINGS AT THE MAYBOROUGH.

Mr. FORSTER asked the Colonial Secretary,—"1. Whether the Government has instituted, or proposes instituting, any inquiry into the subject of certain improprieties alleged to have been committed, and in particular, of insulting language stated to have been addressed, upon the Bench at Maryborough, Wide Bay, to E. B. Uhr, Esq., J.P., by R. S. Halloran, Esq., Commissioner of Crown Lands for the District of Wide Bay and Burnett? 2. Whether the Government is aware that several Magistrates of the district whose name have declined sitting upon the Bench at Maryborough, in consequence of Mr. Halloran's conduct?"

Mr. MARTIN said in reply that a charge of the kind had been made, a copy of which charge had been sent to the gentleman alluded to. With regard to the second question, he begged to state that the Government was aware of the fact.

MINISTERIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. PARKES asked the Colonial Secretary, "When the Government will be prepared to state in detail to the House the nature and extent of the alterations which have been made, or are intended to be made, in the ministerial departments, in order to effect greater efficiency and economy in the public service, as announced by his Excellency in the opening Speech?"

Mr. COWPER begged to say, in answer to the hon. member's question, that he considered the proper time for making such a statement to the House would be when the Estimates were under consideration. It would then be most convenient for the Government to state what they had considered it their duty to do in the matter.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Mr. PARKES asked the Colonial Secretary, "Whether the Government have received any deputation from persons of the labouring class suffering from want of employment in the city of Sydney, and, if so, what was the nature of the representations made on the subject, more particularly as to the number and designation of the persons unemployed. And whether the Government are in possession of any information of a definite character on this subject, derived from other sources, and whether they have it in contemplation to adopt any steps in the matter?"

Mr. COWPER replied, that a deputation had waited upon him, a few days ago, to present an address from certain parties who were said to be suffering from want of employment. It was exceedingly vague, for he could not arrive at any conclusion as to the exact nature of the distress, or its extent. He was assured, however, it was a fact that many who were willing to work at current wages could not obtain employment. The deputation also left him with assurances that he should be furnished with a statement of the names, addresses, and number of those out of work, in fact, every particular with regard to the subject. He had this (Wednesday) morning received a letter notifying that an enrolment had taken place. He might state that the Government had no information from other sources.

PETITION.

Mr. SMITH presented a petition from certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland in the district of Burwood and Enfield, praying that any grant for educational purposes may be distributed to the Denominational and National Boards, in proportion to the number of children attending the schools respectively under their control.

Ordered to be printed.

PUNISHMENT OF FRAUDS.

Mr. MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the Punishment of Frauds committed by Trustees, Bankers, and other persons entrusted with property. He said the bill was the transcript of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, which had originated in consequence of the Royal Bank robberies. But one of the clauses made a radical change in the laws relating to such frauds as breaches of trust. Such offences were made misdemeanors, subject to punishment by hard labour in gaol.

Leave was given, and the bill having been read a first time, the second reading was appointed an order of the day for Friday next.

MASTERS AND SERVANTS ACT.

Mr. MARTIN moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Masters and Servants Act of 1857.

The motion was seconded and carried, and the bill was laid upon the table and read a first time, and its second reading made an order of the day for Friday, the 9th April next.

RATES OF PILOTAGE.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL in moving for leave to introduce a bill to increase the Rates of Pilotage, and to provide further for the pilot establishments of New South Wales, said that a bill for the purpose had been introduced during the last session of Parliament, and had passed through a second reading. As there was yearly a deficiency in the revenue receipts for this purpose, it was necessary that some measure should be adopted to supply the salaries of the pilots. The principle of the bill was to give authority to the Government to charge an increased pilotage upon vessels entering the port, to make up for this deficiency, and to provide for the better regulations of the pilot service.

Mr. COWPER seconded the motion which was put and carried.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL laid the bill upon the table, which was read a first time, and its second reading made an order of the day for this day (Wednesday) week.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER explained for the information of new members that after the first order of the day was read, no notice of motion or petition should be given, or any question asked, and that all business after that would be confined to the regular business on the paper.

SUPPLY—RESUMPTION OF COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Mr. R. CAMPBELL, the Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole for the further consideration of the supplies for 1858, Mr. Jones, in the absence of Mr. Arnold, acting as chairman of committees.

Mr. CAMPBELL said that the votes of the Committee were asked for a sum of £114,000, for the regular expenditure up to 31st March, in consequence of the sum granted by the late Parliament, and the time for which that vote was given having this day expired. It was necessary that the payments made by the Colonial Treasurer for public purposes should be regulated by votes of that House. He hoped there would be no objection to the course proposed. He was aware that it had been stated by honorable members that with reference to the matter, it was the duty of a Ministry, under certain circumstances, to spend the necessary sums for carrying on the Government, and afterwards to apply to that House for a vote of indemnity. Although he was aware that such a course, if followed, could be justified by precedents in the British House of Commons, he preferred to call upon the Houseat once for the necessary vote. In the British Parliament, the Minister of the day, after expending a large sum of money for the maintenance of the postal establishments of the kingdom, received a vote of indemnity. The expenditure of money for the purpose for which the vote of the House was asked must be justified by the House; but if the money was expended without the sanction of a vote, then the Minister would become responsible. The necessity for this particular vote was of a pressing nature, and perfectly unobjectionable in principle. The Government would be put to great inconvenience; and he hoped, therefore, that the consent of the House would be unhesitatingly and cheerfully given to the vote of £114,000 now asked for. He hoped there was no cause on the part of the House for delaying the Government, or for a desire to have the disposal of this money, and he was sure that no act of theirs could justify such a feeling being for a moment entertained. He would proceed to explain the manner in which this sum came to be called for. The total sum of the Estimates for 1858 was £1,933,943; less vote of credit, £243,000; leaving a balance of £1,710,943. Less loans—debentures, £646,000; railways, £764,300; making £491,643. The sum to be provided for, therefore, was—for nine months of 1858, £491,643; for one month, say £93,000; and for postal establishments, say £15,000; making a total of £114,000, the amount included in the vote now asked for.

Mr. DONALDSON rose to propose an amendment, and he would not care whether he would be in the minority or not, feeling it his duty to oppose the motion before the House. In the first place he altogether denied that the Ministry had, as stated, had the slightest idea of stopping the supplies. He was aware that the machinery of Government must go on, and he objected to the course taken to carry it on. He denied that there was any precedent in the business of the House of Commons to justify that course. In the practice of the House of Commons it would be seen that the Minister took a vote for a specific service, and then he proceeded to pay the necessary expenses of carrying on the Government, and afterwards coming to the House for an indemnity. But here there was no limit laid down for any amount. It was not for him to lecture the House upon what was their proper duty in this matter, but they would take care that the Government was checked in their expenditure, first of all by limitation in amount, and secondly, by the expenditure of that sum for a particular service. The implication of distrust was uncalled for. It was his duty as a member of that House, as it was the duty of all other members, not to distrust the Government, but it was not showing distrust to ask for information as to the money that was to be expended. As he said before he said again, he was not in favour of a vote of credit for a lump sum, without any limitation whatever; and, therefore, it was that he claimed that some explanation should be made of the way in which it was intended to dispose this money. The amendment he had to propose was as follows:—"That, in consequence of the improbability of passing, before the 31st March, 1858, the Appropriation Act for 1857-8, with a due regard to a careful examination of the whole of the Estimates upon which it is to be founded, it is necessary, in the opinion of this House, that the Executive Government should set upon the votes agreed to in the course of the of supply for certain services for 1857-8, and in regard to services which may not have passed the committee, that they should make the payments of such services according to the Estimates for 1858, until the Appropriation Act be passed, provided such payments be not continued beyond the 30th April, 1858." So far as resolutions go, that, if passed, would meet all objections. He did not think that such a resolution could be objected to; but if so he would divide the House upon it. As he said before the Government must be supported in its public expenditure, and the machinery of it must go forward; but at the same time the expenditure of the public money must be controlled by wholesome and legitimate checks.

Mr. MARTIN said he did not dispute the propriety of the principles laid down by the hon. member for South Riding. But this was an exceptional case. They were proposing the sum of £114,000, and it was not necessary that they should encumber the motion with all the reasons on which this estimate was grounded should be given. If it were proposed to spend the money according to the estimate of 1857 and 1858, they would not be able to carry it out, because they had made deductions and would not, therefore, be required to expend so much. He was not prepared to see carried out here the principle that was adopted in the House of Commons. There a sum was voted for specific purposes, and the Government took care to apply it for certain purposes, and then came down for a bill of indemnity. Of course, if it were stated that the Government had expended the money voted improperly, or had given larger salaries than were authorized, they were responsible. He though the resolution before the House was better than the amendment proposed by the hon. member, and should support it.

Mr. DONALDSON said the Government might persist in the course they were taking, but that would not alter his opinion that it was unconstitutional. The Government were not bound to expend the whole sum that was voted; therefore, the hon. Attorney-General's argument fell to the ground. His amendment, he contended, was the constitutional way of putting the vote, and it was the way the Appropriation Act put it.

Mr. MARTIN said, if the Government took the vote as it appeared on the Estimates, they would feel bound to pay all the salaries that were set down there. The Government had proposed cutting down certain salaries, but if they took the vote as proposed by the hon. member, could they pay a public officer a less amount than the Parliament had voted him? If they did this, he believed they would be considered as acting very harshly.

Mr. HAY thought what was stated by the hon. Attorney-General was a good argument in favour of their adopting the amendment. When this House granted a sum of credit for three months, it was understood that there was to be no interference with the machinery of the Government. They were now assuming a power in making alterations which they ought not to assume. If they ought not to assume it under ordinary circumstances, they ought to be in this exceptional case peculiarly guarded in interfering with the machinery of the Government. They were acting under a vote of credit, and were in honour bound not to interfere with the state of things they found when the vote of credit was granted. He thought, therefore, the Government could not refuse to accept the amendment of the hon. member. If they did, he did not believe the House would bear them out, although he could not say how far the House would go to support the Government, if they insisted on the motion of the hon. Colonial Treasurer. He hoped the Government would not do so, but they would accept the amendment, which he thought was the proper and constitutional course. He for his own part believed that this particular inconvenience arose from the length of time which elapsed in placing the Estimates before the House. They were given to understand that certain reductions and changes were to be made. It was, therefore, desirable that the House should be informed of the nature of them as soon as possible, because he thought it undesirable that these changes should be made without the sanction of the House. He should like to see the whole question carefully considered, because he believed the country might be as much demnified by improper reductions as by increased expenditure. He thought if a vote of credit was granted, it ought to be voted on the defined principle implied in the hon. member for the South Riding's amendment.

Mr. J. CAMPBELL did not see any difference between the amendment and the original motion. The amendment, he contended, if carried, would have the effect of throwing a censure on the Government, and would imply that the Government, in dissolving the House, ought not to have done so.

Mr. MACARTHUR said it appeared to him, from what the hon. member who had last addressed the House had said that nothing would come from this side of the House without intending a censure on the Government. What were they here for, and what was the use of discussion, if there were to be no amendments moved? It did seem to him that the course proposed by the honorable member for the South Riding was the right course and the constitutional course. If honorable members only looked to the terms of the Appropriation Act, which they all knew by heart, they would find this particular phraseology "a sum not exceeding," and which was stated in the amendment. The honorable Attorney-General might know that £114,000 would exceed the sum required, but how was the House to know it? Why were they to pledge themselves to it when there was the constitutional course to follow? He thought some better reason should be given to Ministers before the House agreed to give the Government all they asked for.

Mr. W. MACLEAY was rather surprised to find that both sides of the House should agree to one thing, that because Ministers had got into a fix with respect to the Estimates it was for the House to assist them out of it. He could not agree to this. He might mention that if the Government had got into this difficulty in the way which it was alleged, and that it was absolutely necessary for the dissolution of the House that they should come to the House for this additional vote of credit, he should have been ready to grant it. But what were the circumstances of the case? At the time the vote of credit for three months was taken, there was an implied contract on both sides of the House, and it was perfectly understood that it was the intention of the Government to pass as hurriedly as possible all necessary measures before the House. Instead, however, of carrying out their portion of the contract, it was found there that the very night after they received the vote of credit for three months they had dissolved the House, scattering to the wind the important measures which were nearly perfected during the previous session, so rendering all their labours useless. As the Ministers had deceived the House in the course they had taken, he would not consent to give them any further vote of credit.

Mr. SMITH said this question supposed a very plain one, although he confessed the hon. member had enlightened by the remarks either of the Treasurer or of the hon. member for the South Riding. It appeared that the Government wished them to vote a sum of money to defray the public service on the Estimates which had not received the sanction of this or any Parliament. In opposition to this motion the hon. member for the South Riding desired to proceed on what appeared to him to be a more constitutional and proper course; it was, that they should give the Government power to defray the expenses of the coming month of April at a rate not exceeding the sum authorised by the late Government.

Mr. MARTIN: That was precisely what they asked for.

Mr. TOOTH said the reason he supported the hon. member's amendment was this: It appeared the Government were proposing some extensive changes in the Government, and before he assented to them he should like to prove what those changes were. (Hear, hear.) He thought it was only reasonable that the House should first known what these changes were before they consented to vote this sum.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL said he was very much amused at the remarks of some hon. members. First, it was recommended to the Government to take a large vote to carry on the expenses—("No, no")—and after they had expended this money under that vote to come down to the House with a bill of indemnity; that was said to be the constitutional course, and that was the course he should adopt. He could see no difference between the course he proposed, and if, the insertion of the words "not exceeding" would satisfy honorable members, he had no objection to insert them. As he understood the amendment, it was to prevent the Government from giving him, as Treasurer, at the rate of £9000 a year, when he was only entitled to £1600 a year.

Mr. MARTIN proposed to amend the resolution by inserting the words "not exceeding that he had to propose."

Mr. DONALDSON said that would not meet his objection, and he would press his amendment.

Mr. FORSTER said he had objected to the motion when it was first brought forward, but he had since seen reason to modify his objections, although he believed they were grounded on a good foundation. He was, it appeared, if they refused the vote of credit asked by the Government, they would embarrass the Government. He, therefore, reluctantly consented to agree to it. He objected to the conduct of the Government since the dissolution. He did not disapprove of the dissolution, because he had done all he could to urge the necessity of dissolution on the Government, but he thought the Government had acted wrongly in not calling the House together earlier. If they had taken this course, there would have been no necessity for this further vote of credit.

Mr. MARTIN said his amendment was, that the words "not exceeding the rate authorised for the last three months" be inserted.

Mr. DONALDSON said they were told that one or two departments were cut off; the vote should not, therefore, exceed the rates of 1857, but of 1858.

Mr. MARTIN refused to make any further alteration. It appeared that the hon. member wished to keep up his pet departments a little longer.

Mr. HAY said it was remarkable the various ways in which hon. members on the other side attempted to get out of this dilemma. The honorable Attorney-General said the hon. member's amendment was a scheme to keep up his pet departments for a month longer. Now, no person could help being struck with the absurdity of this charge. He asked when there was to be an end of this sort of thing. (Cheers and counter cheers. What would the country think of the fact of their discussing for an hour whether an amendment, coming from this side of the House, should be received or not? (Ironical cheers from the Ministerial side.) That was what they were debating now. He intended to vote for the amendment of the hon. member, because it was the constitutional mode of dealing with the case, which had been admitted was an exceptional one.

Mr. MARTIN asked on what foundation the hon. member who had just sat down charged hon. gentlemen on the opposite side of the House with being actuated by party spirit. He (Mr. Martin) had spoken very little since the House met, but he contended that more time had been taken up during the present session in irrelevant talk by the hon. member for Murrumbidgee than by any other half-dozen members.

Mr. HAY said it was true that the hon. member had spoken little, for he had been in the House but little. All he argued for was this; that they should place Ministers as nearly as possible on the same footing as though the Appropriation Act had been passed.

Mr. FORSTER said he had written down certain words which he thought would carry out the object of the amendment, if added to the resolution; they were "at rates not exceeding those of 1857."

Mr. DALLEY said it appeared to him that it had become a question whether the amendment should come from one side of the House or for the other, and he was surprised somewhat that the Government did not accede to the motion of the hon. member for the South Riding of the country of Cumberland.

Mr. COWPER said the question before the House was in what way they would word a resolution to carry out that which the hon. gentleman on the other side expressed their willingness to agree to, and what the Ministry asked for. But there was a peculiarity in this discussion: the course the hon. gentleman opposite accused them of having taken this evening was precisely the same course the hon. gentleman himself took on another occasion, when he asked the House for a vote of credit at a rate of expenditure sanctioned by the Estimates of a previous year. He could not sit down without protesting against the doctrines laid down by one hon. member, that the Government must not reduce their expenditure.

Mr. CAMPBELL wished to amend his resolution by adding the following words after "1858;"—"at rates not exceeding those authorised during the last three months." The hon. gentleman stated that the resolution had been framed by himself without the assistance of his colleagues.

On the question being put,

Mr. DONALDSON said it would be ridiculous to put his motion as an amendment upon that of the hon. gentleman opposite, in its amended state.

The CHAIRMAN then said he would put the questions to the House as submitted.

Mr. COWPER contended that to pass the original motion would be to do that which the House objected to; they would then get the sanction of the House to a vote on Estimates which had not yet been put before the House.

Mr. DONALDSON withdrew his motion. He had objected to a lump sum being granted, and the hon. Colonial Secretary now admitted that the details ought to be given.

The motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, with the addition of the words afterwards proposed to be added, was then put and passed.

The House resumed, the resolution was reported, and the report was adopted, and leave obtained to sit again to-morrow week.

RAILWAYS BILL.

Mr. COWPER, in moving the second reading of the Railways' Bill, said it was not perhaps necessary that he should, at any length, explain its objects. For the information of new members, however, he said the bill had been before Parliament on two former sessions, that it was prepared with great care, and that it had passed through a committee of the former Assembly. Considerable alterations, however, had been made in the bill; but its chief object was to make the head of the railway department responsible to the Government. Originally the construction of railways was in the hands of companies; after a time the Government took over those railways, and, under legislation not well considered, some acts were passed which were not considered to work very conveniently. This bill, which had been for two sessions under the consideration of the legislature, was the one that passed the House during the last session, and, as he had stated, its object was to place the railways under one head, who should be responsible to the Government in the same way as the heads of other departments. Appointments would also be then made by the Executive Government in reference to railways, the same as in other departments of the public service. He was aware that Mr. Forster intended to make a motion at the proper time in committee; and if the second reading of the bill was agreed to, he proposed to move the House into committee, pass those clauses upon which hon. members were agreed, and then adjourn for a few days, in order that the clause of the hon. member for Murray might be printed and circulated. There was also another subject to which his attention had been recently directed, that would have to be considered before the matter was dealt with finally. The control of the expenditure of the railway department was a very important feature in its management, and, in bringing this department under the control of the Government in the same manner as other departments were, the necessary consequence would be that the Auditor-General would have to audit the railway accounts. If the Auditor-General assumed this duty, the accounts of the railway would have to undergo a very material alteration. They would have to be prepared in a different form, and this would involve, of course, considerable additional expense. He should, however, before the bill was passed through committee, cause to be printed a clause which he had prepared in reference to a simpler mode of audit. He confessed that he saw some advantages to be derived from the audit of accounts by the Auditor-General; but if the House thought it unnecessary that the accounts should be so audited he thought they would abstain from sanctioning a large expenditure consequent on the proposal to procure a duplicate, in such a way as to be satisfactory to the Auditor-General.

Mr. ROBERTSON seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER wished to say a few words in reference to the amendment alluded to by the hon. Colonial Secretary. He thought justice was not done to the bill last year, but that it was passed in too hurried a way. He had come to the conclusion that the Assembly did wrong in committing to any government so broad unlimited power to principal railways into any part of the country they might choose. It might be said the Government had not that power. They, however, did possess it virtually, for the course of proceeding was generally this: the Government presented a railway, authorised contracts, and incurred expenses. When these came to the House (not as such money having been expended on the work, it was carried out, the House being hardly able to maintain its principle of responsibility in the face of the Government under such circumstances. The object of the amendment he intended to propose would be to provide that some general description should be laid before both Houses of the Legislature before new railways were entered upon.

Mr. MAY said the subject in reference to the audit of accounts was received careful consideration in committee, and suggested that useful information might be obtained by examining the Commissioner at the bar of the House. He considered some such course as this would be necessary, before the proceedings of the committee were upset.

Mr. COWPER said, in answer to the hon. member for Murray, that he believed a clause, embodying his views, had been introduced into the bill while passing the Legislative Council. The principle was distinctly recognised by the committee of 1855, when the House declined to sanction the expenditure at a single pound towards the construction of railways, until a pledge was given that surveys had taken place—that the line of country was most suitable, and that the works would be carried out for a specific sum. The hon. gentleman was wrong in assuming, that the Government had power to carry out railways in any way they pleased without the sanction of the House—although, no doubt, surveys could be made.

The bill was then read a second time, and the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the House do go into committee upon it.

Mr. FORSTER suggested that the bill had hardly been in the hands of hon. members, and, therefore, it would be better to postpone the consideration of it.

Mr. COWPER explained that the bill was the same as was laid on the table last year; that during last session it underwent the ordeal of a select committee, and also was passed in nearly all its present clauses through a committee of the whole. She had explained, too, that he did not intend to pass any clauses which involved any new matter, or which might provoke discussion. He should, however, in consequence of the members of the House, have no objection to postpone the consideration of the bill in committee, if they wished it.

Mr. ROTTON stated that he had had no opportunity of examining the bill, and he believed there were many other members of the House who were in the same position, and who had not had an opportunity of weighing the merits of the bill.

Mr. COWPER said that, under the statement, he should have no objection to move the postponement of the committal of the bill, but before he did so it was perhaps necessary that he should ask the opinion of the House as to the adjournment for the Easter holidays. If the House seemed disposed to adjourn for the Easter holidays that night he would move that the bill be committed on Wednesday next. Of course, if the House wished, he was prepared to meet to-morrow (this day), but he was aware that such was not the general feeling of the House.

Mr. HAY did not at all wish to expand the business of the House; but if, as he understood, the hon. the Colonial Treasurer was not prepared to make his financial statement to-morrow, he could see but little advantage in the House meeting till Wednesday next.

Mr. SCOTT strongly objected to any adjournment. He wished to get rid of holidays in legislation to the utmost extent. It was said this was to be a short session, but at present, though there had been much talk, nothing at all had been done. It was a hard case that hon. members from the country should be detained from their homes by these delays.

Mr. HAY: If the hon. member the Colonial Treasurer were prepared with his financial statement, of course he would not support any adjournment; but if, as he understood, he was not, then he conceived it would be a mere farce for the House to attempt to meet to-morrow.

Mr. R. CAMPBELL said that it would certainly be more convenient for him to make his financial statement on Wednesday next. The quarterly accounts of the revenue would then be made up to this day, and to be able to produce and refer to them would simplify his statement very much.

Mr. ROTTON: If any business could be proceeded with on Thursday, he should certainly oppose the adjournment. There was a talk about this being a short session, but if the business was to be interrupted by such talk as had been addressed to the House this morn, the session would be prolonged indefinitely.

Mr. COWPER did not think the adjournment would prolong the session. The measures proposed by the Government were now in the hands of the new members. There were the Railway Bill, the Main Roads Bill and the Municipalities Bill all ready; but the Government wished to proceed with them they were met with the cry that new members had not had time to consider these bills. It was out of courtesy to the new members that he had not pressed these measures forward, nor did he think that there was any wish evinced to protract public business by an adjournment when there was no business on the paper, in the face of an inevitable holiday. They could not sit on Friday, Saturday, or Monday, and he believed the attempt to form a House on Easter Tuesday would be futile. He therefore moved that the committal of the bill stand an order of the day for Wednesday next.

PETITIONS PRINTED.

Mr. GORDON moved that the petition praying the repeal of the Bonded Warehouse Act of 1857, presented by him yesterday, be printed.

Question put and carried.

Mr. DALEY moved that the petition of Mr. Francis O'Meara, presented by him yesterday, be printed.

Question put and carried.

BONDED WAREHOUSES.

Mr. GORDON moved for leave to introduce a bill for the repeal of the Bonded Warehouse Act, No. 21, 1857. As there would be no objection to his introducing the bill, he should detain himself with moving the motion standing in his name.

Mr. TOOTH expressed his intention of opposing this bill at its subsequent stages.

Mr. COWPER thought it would be very inconvenient if hon. members should take upon themselves to introduce measures repealing the taxation of the country. The Government was now in straitened circumstances, and therefore though he had been opposed to the bill on its passage through the House, he should object to the bill now moved by the honorable member.

Leave was then given, and the bill having been introduced, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday week.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. COWPER moved the adjournment of the House to Wednesday next.

Mr. SCOTT moved as an amendment that the House adjourn to three o'clock to-morrow, and he did so because he had heard that this adjournment would be over a week, in order to enable the Sydney members to enjoy the festivities of the season.

Mr. SUTTOR would have agreed to the amendment had there been any business on the paper for to-morrow; but as there was none, it would be useless to meet.

Mr. DICKSON held the same view.

The question was then put on the question of adjournment to Wednesday, and was carried without division.

The House adjourned accordingly at half-past seven o'clock to three o'clock on Wednesday next.

NEW NOTICES OF MOTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. DALEY to move, That an address be presented to his Excellency the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House the following correspondence, with reference to the remuneration received by the gentlemen now occupied by certain clerks in the Custom Office:—1. Letter from Colonial Secretary to Police Magistrate, dated 19th December, 1857. 2. Reply of Police Magistrate to same, dated 19th December, 1857. 3. The Police Magistrate, Sydney, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 12th February, 1858, with enclosure. 4. The Police Magistrate, Sydney, to the Colonial Secretary, dated 18th February, 1858, with enclosure.

Mr. WARREN to ask the Colonial Secretary, Whether any official answers have been furnished by the Government into the irregularities alleged to have taken place on board the emigrant ship Sobieski, during her passage to this country, and, if so, whether there is any objection to lay the report, accompanied by the evidence, on the table of this House?

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

CONTINGENT NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. FORSTER to move (in contradiction upon the Municipalities Bill), "That the following clause as Clauses 88 and 89 of the bill respectively:—1. All fines and fees awarded to or payable under the jurisdiction of Courts of Petty Sessions, Quarter Sessions, or any other local courts—all fees from publicans' licences—all tolls or other cash charges taken at or upon public ferries, bridges, or roads, being other than main roads—all fees or rates taken at or forfeitures from public pounds, or the pound-keepers thereof respectively, after deduction of necessary expenses of collection, accounting with the limits of any municipality established in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby required to be paid by the persons respectively authorised to collect or receive the same, into the hands of the chairman of such municipality, or of any person by it or them authorised to receive the same; to be by him applied to the purposes of this Act, and for the use and benefit of such municipality. 2. All rents, license fees, licences, or other current revenue, derived from annual or any other temporary permission to cut timber upon, also stone or minerals from, or otherwise to use any country, any public lands situated within the limits of any municipality established in accordance with the provisions of this Act, shall be and the same are hereby required to be paid by the Commissioner of Crown Lands, or other person duly authorised to collect or receive the same, into the hands of the chairman of such municipality, or of any person by it or them authorised to receive the same; to be by him applied to the purposes of this Act, and for the use and benefit of such municipality.

Mr. PARKES to move (in committee upon the Government Railways Bill), That the following clause stand part of the bill, for clause 51: Regulations, severally specifying the proposed direction, extent, nature, principle of construction, and probable cost of every railway which is to be intended to construct, the character, geographical and geological, of the country through which it must pass, the quantity, probable value, situation, and character of the lands, whether public or private, actually required for the purpose, the nature and probable value of the buildings or other improvements thereon, the names of the several companies, if any, and of the owners, if private, of such lands, shall be from time to time prepared by the Government, and submitted to both Houses of Parliament within twenty-one days next from the beginning of clause 16:—Whenever such specifications shall have been formally approved of by both Houses thereof, the Governor may insert extracts from such specifications in lines 17, and that portion of line 18 before the word "and" inserting in lieu thereof:—As shall be specified in such specifications.

Mr. BURTON to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of any correspondence which may have taken place between the Honorable the Colonial Secretary and the Postmaster-General, with reference to a signal irregularity in the conveyance of the mails to Bathurst.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Mr. OWEN to move, That an Address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid on the table of this House the report of Mr. Hamilton, Government Surveyor, and any other report presented to the Government relating to the supply of water at Wollongong.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. MARSHMAN to move,—1. That this House, having had under consideration the correspondence and papers connected with the removal of Mr. Finnikett from the Board of National Education, is of opinion that, in promulgating the regulations for the establishment of non-vested schools, the Board did not exceed the authority conferred upon them by the Act 18th Victoria, No. 48. 2. That this House therefore the more deeply regrets that an erroneous view of the law on the part of the Executive Government should have led to a course of action involving injustice to Mr. Finnikett, and which has deprived the state of education of his valuable assistance as a member of the Board, especially since the resignation of the Board, by his instrumentality during a period of more than ten years, and in the spirit of the compromise on which the community would be best promoted by his early reelection to the Chairmanship of the Board.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—A committee, attended by several influential gentlemen, took place in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, Mr. Brolliet in the chair. The ostensible object of the meeting was the arrangement of measures for carrying out the work that had been so well begun. These would consist mainly in the election of a treasurer, and a paid secretary. Mr. Alexander read a very interesting communication from Sir W. W. Burton, in which were suggestions of an important kind, which the committee decided upon a compliance with. Excuses for absence were given also from the Bishop of Sydney, Mr. Thornton, M.L.A., the Rev. Dr. Fullerton and one or two other gentlemen. After some conversation, it was agreed that Mr. Inglefow should act as treasurer of the fund; and Mr. T. Barker consented to give any assistance which that gentleman might require. In the matter of the Secretaryship, Mr. Alexander said he should be obliged to give up his duties in that department. The committee appeared to be decidedly of opinion that a paid secretary, whose time would be entirely at their service, would be indispensable, and that it would be very desirable to save honorary incumbrances also. Mr. Reid said he would be glad if any gentleman could be found who would be able to devote more time to the duties than he could. Mr. Brolliet gave his consent for the use of the hall below, for the transaction of the secretary's business; and it was decided that a sub-committee should, on the appointment of the secretary being made, determine the amount of salary to be paid him. The Mayor made a recommendation of Mr. Charles Kemp as a competent secretary, paying him high compliments; and the committee concurred in the views and recommendation of his worship. An attempt was made to form a list for a working committee, and a considerable number of gentlemen was selected; but the arrangement at length came to was that the existing committee, together with its additions of members, should be looked to for voluntary attendance on committee, and that three of their members should form a quorum. With reference to the further machinery for the execution of the work in their hands, Mr. Barker suggested the propriety of forming committees throughout the colony, as was done in aid of the late Patriotic Fund, and he urged the great importance of having every section of the community represented in the committee. Mr. Barker brought forward the books containing the lists of subscribers to the Patriotic Fund, expressing his belief that they would prove very serviceable in the secretary. He, himself, would be very happy to render any assistance in his power, and he would advise that the committee should meet day by day for the purpose of getting matters arranged. This was agreed to; and it was further arranged that an appeal should be prepared, according to the recommendation of the Rev. W. Cuthbertson, for general circulation; the Rev. Dr. Woolley, the Worshipful the Mayor, and Mr. Cuthbertson were appointed to draw up such appeal. It was also resolved that the committee should put itself in immediate communication with influential residents throughout the interior, so that no delay might take place in carrying out the objects of the Relief Fund. Communications were read from various parties offering entertainments in aid of the intended fund, but it was thought that any assistance given, ought to be given spontaneously, and the answer directed to be given to each and all of those kind offers was to that effect, and, at the same time, expressive of the committee's deep sense of the generosity of the parties proposing. Some discussion took place with reference to the naming of a special day for holding religious services, and it was determined that a general invitation should be given to the various denominations towards the object of special services being appointed. Several amounts were given in as new subscriptions, amongst which one was a subscription of £15, collected by Mr. Brewer, one of the committee, from thirty-two compositors connected with the Herald Office. The meeting terminated at half-past five o'clock.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL to move for leave to bring in a bill for establishing District Courts, and for enabling the Judges thereof to act as Chairmen of Quarter Sessions.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL to move for leave to bring in a bill for the better preservation of Registered Instruments.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL to move that the second reading of the Municipal Council of Sydney Powers' Extension Bill, do stand an order of the day for Wednesday, 7th of April.

GENERAL BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Dr. DOUGLASS to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Government to expedite an Inspection of Flour and other articles of food used for daily consumption in the city of Sydney.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN to move for leave to bring a bill to amend the Act for the Maintenance of Deserted Wives and Children.

Question:—

Mr. WISE to ask the Honorable the Solicitor-General,—Whether Mr. Newland, the Surgeon-Superintendent of the Sobieski, has received any and what payment, for his services on board that ship, and whether any and what steps have been taken by the Government to procure his appearance to answer the charges that have been made against him?

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. F. E. EDSTWORTH.—At No. 81, Old South Head Road, at 11 o'clock, Stoves, Stoves, Furniture, Fixtures, Leather, Grindery, Weighing Machine, and Sundries.

MESSRS. HOWITZER AND THARLEKELD.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Building Allotment, and Two-storied House on same, in Riley-street North; Two Stores, in Cumberland-street North; Four small Houses, between Dowling-street and the Brewery, on the South Head Road; Brick-built House, in James-street, near Bourke-street; Two Houses in Liverpool-street East; Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company; the fine Clipper Barque Bella Vista, with Boats, Stores, &c.; the new Parlour Cooker Candle. At 12 o'clock, Ale, &c. On the premises, Sussex-street, opposite the Foundry of Mr. Russell, half-past 2 o'clock, Furniture and other Goods.

MR. R. PEEK.—At the Stores lately occupied by Mr. Fisher, Lower George-street, at 11 o'clock, Wine, Spirits, Ale, Porter, Vinegar, Hams, Butter, Dates, Sugar, Rice, Whale Oil, Turpentine, &c.

MESSRS. FURNISS AND LAMBERT.—At the Stores, Wynyard-lane, at 12 o'clock, Porter and Ale, &

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that interest will be allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits lodged after this date, as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " 3 months
3 " " 15 days
The rate of interest for longer periods to be matter of special arrangement.
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 31st March, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—FRIDAY, the 2nd April, being GOOD FRIDAY, the Board will meet for Discounts on THURSDAY, the 1st, at noon.
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—NOTICE.—This Bank will be closed on THURSDAY next, the 1st of April, for the half-yearly balance of accounts; and the day following being Good Friday, the Board will meet for the discount of bills on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at the usual hour, 12 o'clock. R. WOODHOUSE, secretary. March 29th, 1858.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Bank will be CLOSED on GOOD FRIDAY and EASTER MONDAY, the 2nd and 5th proximo.
ZACHY. INGOLD, Manager.
Sydney, 30th March.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, and AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.
Paid up capital, £500,000; with power to increase to One Million.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
From 1st April next, and till further notice, interest will be allowed on money deposited in this Bank on the following terms:—
For sums deposited SUBJECT TO ONLY SEVEN DAYS' NOTICE OF WITHDRAWAL, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For ditto SUBJECT TO 15 DAYS' NOTICE, 3 per cent. ditto.
For ditto subject to 3 months' notice, 4 per cent. ditto.
For ditto subject to 6 months' notice, 5 per cent. ditto.
For money lodged for longer periods, interest according to special arrangement.
Should depositors desire it, three and six months' bills will be issued in place of deposit receipts of those classes.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.
English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Sydney, 29th March.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.—The public are requested to take notice that this Bank will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 1st April next, for the half-yearly balance of accounts. The customers of the bank are requested to send in their pass-books on or before the 31st instant, that the accounts may be made up and the interest added. JOHN YOUNG, Manager. Sydney, 30th March, 1858.

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Paid-up Capital £700,000.—Notice is hereby given, that from and after the 1st April next, Interest on Deposits will be allowed by this Bank at the following rates, viz.—
On deposits subject to 14 days' notice of withdrawal, provided such remain for not less than three months, 3 per cent. per annum.
On sums deposited, subject to six months notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent. per annum.
Same deposited, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal, 5 per cent. per annum.
Bills for discount received daily until 12 o'clock noon.
EDWIN BRETT, manager.
Sydney, 26th March, 1858.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital ... £1,250,000
Reserve Fund ... 252,000
ALTERATION IN RATES OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after this date, as under, viz.:—
Per annum.
Subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 5 per cent.
Ditto 3 months ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto 15 days ... 3 ditto
On deposits lodged for longer periods, interest will be allowed according to special arrangement.
G. K. INGELOW, Manager.
Sydney, March 26th, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice is hereby given that Interest on Deposits is allowed by this Bank as under, viz.:—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum
On ditto ditto 6 ditto ditto, 4 ditto ditto.
On ditto ditto 12 ditto ditto, 5 ditto ditto.
CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager.
Sydney, 1st April, 1858.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.—Notice.—The Board will meet on THURSDAY, the 1st April, for the discount of bills, in consequence of the following day being Good Friday. Bills will be received not later than 11 o'clock. C. ROBERTSON, manager. Sydney, 30th March.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq., M.P.
A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.P. | W. H. Christie, Esq.
James Mitchell, Esq., M.L.C. | John Fairfax, Esq.
Medical Referee—A. M. à'Beckett, Esq.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions, payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 9	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 8 8
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuses of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURANCES being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or from
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street, Sydney.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships rated in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London, if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurance will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

A CARD.—F. J. LANDER, Professor of the German Languages. Schools attended. 5, Bridge-street.

BALMAIN.—Advice and Medicine, by Mr. ANDERSON, Darling-street, opposite Chape's Post Office.

C. F. EDWARD, Wholesale and Retail Ironmonger. Bar iron, sheet iron, galvanised iron, sheet lead, paints, and oil, always on hand, at the very lowest prices. 576, late 497, George-street South, eight doors south of Bathurst-street.

D. BUIST and SON, Pianoforte Ware-rooms; pianofortes tuned, repaired, or removed, 254, George-st.

FRENCH POLISHING.—Furniture cleaned, repaired, and polished in the best style. G. WOOD, 104, Castlereagh-street.

G. W. PENNY, Chemist, Importer of Drugs and Chemicals. Physicians' prescriptions carefully dispensed with the least possible delay, and at moderate charges. Horse and cattle medicines, perfumery, brushes, and combs. 51, Parramatta-street. Established 1840.

MR. OWEN SPENCER EVANS has removed from Balmain, to 15, Jamieson-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—JOHN ISAACS, Wholesale China, Glass, and Earthenware Warehouse, 473, George-street, Sydney, begs to inform his country customers and the public generally, that his establishments will be closed on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 30th and 31st, and MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 5th and 6th.

P. N. RUSSELL and CO., Importers and Manufacturers of Marine and Land Engines, Flour and Saw Mills, and machinery of every description. N.B.—A general assortment of engines, flour and saw mill; stoves, circular saws, bar, rod, hoop, and sheet iron, and all sorts of hardwood always on hand.

REMOVAL.—The business of W. CLARKE and CO., Hatters, corner of Hunter and George streets, has Removed to 8, Mountcastle's, 310, George-street. March 19th, 1858.

WALKER and JONES, Chronometers; Watch, and Clockmakers, Goldsmiths and Jewellers, 338, George-street. N.B.—Jewellery Manufactured and Repaired on the premises.

JOHN T. WALKER (late manager at R. Lamb's), Watchmaker and Jeweller, 338, George-street.

T. T. JONES (late 268, George-street), Manufacturing Jeweller, 338, George-street.

TOMLINS, SLOMAN, and CO., Wholesale and Retail Furnishing and General Ironmongers, 416 and 418, George-street.—Bar, sheet, and hoop iron; spring, cast, shear, and blister steel. Iron yard King-street.

W. AND J. ACKROYD, French Polishers, Imperial Hotel, William-street, Woolloomooloo. Old furniture cleaned and restored. Shop and office fittings done on the most reasonable terms.

THE UNDERSIGNED having received the appointment of Agent to the Australasian Steam Navigation Company at Brisbane and Ipswich, intends early in April to open establishments at each of those places as a General Commission Agent, and begs to solicit the patronage of those connected with the Northern District, and of the mercantile community of the colonies and elsewhere. GEORGE D. WEBB.

THE ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, 243, George-street, open from 9 till 6, Mr. DALTON, late Instructor and Painter to the Queen.

THE BEST and cheapest Photographic Portraits by Mr BROWN, 628, Wiltshire-place, Brickfield hill.

BREAD.—In reply to the solicitation of several householders, the Australian Bread Company will, from this date, deliver bread at the houses of those who will leave their addresses at the Australian Bakery, George-street South. Also,
WANTED, a Person to take the management of the above business. He will be required to have means to take a share in the business. Only principals will be treated with. Apply to Mr. H. BATE, 75, George-street North. March 23rd.

BURNETT and WIDE BAY DISTRICTS.—Maryborough, Wide Bay.—NAUGHTON and BROWN beg to inform the squatters and residents of the above districts that their new export and import store is now completed, and that they are prepared to make arrangements with interested parties for storage upon the following terms:—
Wool.—Stored and shipped free of any charge.
Imports.—One shilling and sixpence per ton per week, or the whole agency business of the station transacted at the rate of twenty shillings per thousand sheep per annum.
NAUGHTON and BROWN have now on hand a most extensive stock of goods, comprising every article requisite for a general store, and which they have imported expressly for this market through their friends in Sydney. They also beg to direct attention to their large and choice assortment of wines and spirits of every description, in bulk and case, of a very superior quality. They have also made a large addition to their stock of drapery, more particularly for the coming season, and which they are prepared to offer at much less than former prices.

PRESERVE AND REGULATE, NOT DESTROY.—The two former have been the philanthropic endeavours of Professor Holloway during his 20 years' professional career; his theory and practice has been to preserve and regulate the system, to free it from impurities, to strengthen the digestive organs, and to create generally sound and robust health even where it has been unknown at times from birth; the success of this treatment has been incontestibly proved by the number of patients and disciples he has had, who have been restored to health despite every obstacle, and this solely through the marvellous effect of Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills. Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicines throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

BEST LONDON WATCHES.—BRUSH and MAC DONNELL have much pleasure in informing the public that they have just received a new stock of first-class Gold and Silver HUNTING WATCHES, which for elegance of finish and perfection in time keeping cannot be excelled. Amongst these will be found an assortment with true COMPENSATION BALANCES, and timed with the greatest care in the extremes of heat and cold, to ensure the utmost accuracy in every change of climate. Gentlemen in the country who may be particular in the selection of a watch that really can be depended on, are respectfully solicited to examine this very superior stock. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

ELEGANT CHIMING CLOCKS, with peal of bells every quarter-hour, in massive gothic cases, of best London manufacture. Suitable for the hall or library of any gentleman's mansion. BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

DRAPERY! DRAPERY!! DRAPERY!!!—C. KINGSBOROUGH begs to call the attention of his town and country customers to his present stock of goods, suitable for the approaching season, and in doing so can with confidence assert that they are as cheap as can be offered by any other house in Sydney.
Best French merinos, all colours
6-4 French twills, 9d. per yard
6-4 mixed alpaca, ditto per yard
Striped and figured alpacas
Saxony cloths and plain circassians
2 cases striped and check silk dresses
1 ditto bonnet ribbons
Carpeting, druggeting, and crumb cloths
Blankets, flannels, and counterpanes
Grey and white sheeting, plain
Grey and white sheeting, twilled
Gent's black hats, 21, 24, 12, and 8 inch brims
Men's and boys' cloth caps
4 cases prints, just opened
6 ditto calico and long cloths
Children's, girls', and ladies' brown and drab straw hats
1 case cap fronts
2 cases oilcloths, for table covers
Toilet and Marseille quilts
Towellings, huckabacks, and osnaburgs
Ticks, canvas, Scotch twills, &c.
Boys' coats, trousers, and vests
Men's pilot, black cloth, and doeskin coats
Moleskin, doeskin, and buckskin trousers
Cloth, doeskin, and fancy vests
Men's white, regatta, and Scotch twill shirts
Boys' and youths' white and regatta ditto
Lambswool, merino, and serge shirts
2 cases ladies' white cotton hose, from 3s. per dozen
Soaps, perfumery, and hair brushes.
Wellington House, 325, George-street, six doors north of the Bank of New South Wales, Sydney.

LATE ARRIVALS, ex Overland Mail and Omar Pasha.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. are now in receipt of their early winter stock, consisting of silks, velvets, mantles, dresses, shawls, and superb millinery. Messrs. T. S. and Co. would draw particular attention to their selection of Parisian and English bonnets, being of a style better adapted for this climate than any other hitherto imported. Messrs. T., S., and Co. have also made extensive additions to their lace, ribbon, trimming, and furnishing departments.

TAPESTRY CARPETS.—COUTIE and GRIFFITHS have just received, ex Omar Pasha, 100 pieces rich tapestry carpets, of the newest designs, at 3s. 7½d. per yard. King-street. 31st March, 1858.

CRIMEAN SHIRTS.—Just opened a choice assortment of the above, in plain and fancy flannels and tweed, small and extra large sizes, &c., &c.; also, gentlemen's Paris kid gloves all sizes; cravats, underclothing, &c., &c. W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, ☞ Next the Commercial Bank.

EUREKA SHIRTS.—These universally approved shirts are cut with all the recent improvements, and can be supplied four different qualities, three sizes in each, as follows:—
First quality, 6 for 55s., or 9s. 6d. each
Second ditto, 6 for 45s., or 8s. each
Third ditto, 6 for 37s. 6d., or 6s. 6d. each
Fourth ditto, 6 for 32s. 6d., or 5s. 6d. each
Also, Crimean tweed and flannel shirts, gentlemen's extra fine regattas
Boys' shirts of all sizes, white and regatta.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House, ☞ Next the Commercial Bank.

OUTFITS FOR LADIES to any extent—
Ladies' longcloth night dresses, from 48s. per dozen
Ladies' ditto chemises, from 20s. ditto
Ladies' ditto drawers, from 21s. ditto
Ladies' ditto petticoats, from 42s. ditto
Ladies' print wrappers, from 5s. each
And every other article required, equally cheap, at Mrs. MAY'S Outfitting Warehouse, 34, Hunter-street, opposite the HERALD Office.

HATS, ex FRANCIS A. PALMER.—S. MOUNTCASTLE has just landed from the above vessel, 12 cases, containing gentlemen's best hats, extremely light; ladies' riding hats, various colours; gentlemen's French felt hats, ditto. Also, drab beaver, shell, and marine hats; a large assortment of gentlemen's balmoral, glengarry, and alma wool bonnets, navy regulation ornaments, gold cord and bands, leather hat cases, and every article connected with the trade. Hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street, and 84, Market-street. Business closed every night at 7, Saturdays excepted. Hat cases for SALE.

3000 MUSLIN DRESSES, 3s. 9d., reduced from 5s. 6d.
1200 flounced ditto, 16 yards, 9s. 9d., reduced from 21s.
500 figured colourings, at 6¾d.
250 French merinos, 2s. 6d.
Glazed linings, 2½d., worth 4d.
French Swiss prints, 6¾d., worth 9½d.
Hoyle's best prints, 5¾d.
French stays, in boxes, at 3s. 11d.
Men's good white shirts, at 2s. 11d.
Dutch carpet, 9½d., reduced from 1s. 3d.
Kidderminster carpet, 1s. 3d., worth 2s. 6d.
Washing damasks, 12½d., worth 1s. 6d.
Good watered moreens, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Kid gloves, with tassels, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 6d.
Ribbon velvet, 4, 5, 6, at 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 11d.
Cashmere scarf shawls, 10s. 6d., worth 25s.
Barege ditto ditto, 10s. 6d., worth 27s.
Good Paisley ditto, 10s. 6d., worth 30s.
The above are all new goods, bought for cash, and sold at much less than they usually cost.
Note the address.—Lincolnshire House, 312, George-street. J. WETHERILL.

FRENCH KID GLOVES.—Jouvin's best quality, at 2s. 6d. the pair. WALTHAM RUSH, 236, Pitt-street North.

LADIES' RIDING HATS.—Opened, THIS MORNING, two cases ladies' drab and black riding hats, newest shapes. C. KINGSBOROUGH, Wellington House, 325, George-street, six doors north of the Bank of New South Wales.

TARPAULINS and WRAPPERS for SALE. Apply to Mr. FORD, HERALD Office.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.—Important Notice.—To Grocers, Storekeepers, and Shippers. For cash only. The entire stock of HANKS and COMPANY, No. 7, Wynyard-street, and 367, George-street, opposite the Market, for absolute sale, to close accounts and various engagements.
Such an opportunity may never occur again. We, therefore, advise the trade, country storekeepers, and private families, who are large consumers, to take advantage of this most favourable opportunity.
A saving of 20 per cent. can easily be effected on current rates of the day, which, even to private families, is of vast importance. We, therefore, repeat our notice that a similar opportunity may never occur; hence the need of haste, as it will last for a few days only.
Teas, in chests, halves, and quarters
Sugars, Mauritius, Company's, and Java
Coffees, raw and roasted, and in tins, 7, 12, 20 lbs. each
Currants, in carotels and barrels
Sultana raisins, in drums
Normandy pippins, in baskets
Barcelona nuts and Jordan almonds
Oilmen's stores, in endless variety
Candles, Belmont sperm, composite, and moulds
Blue, Colman's, in 28 and 56 lb. boxes
Sardines, in halves and quarters
Salmon, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Oysters and lobster, ditto
Soups, in 1 and 2 lb. tins
Bacon, prime English, suitable for families
Macaroni and vermicelli
Confectionery, in large variety, viz., jujubes, pastiles, Scotch mixtures, peppermint, ginger, and fruit lozenges, and many others too numerous to particularize, all of which are for determined and absolute sale, but for a FEW DAYS ONLY.
MARK—CASH on or before delivery, and in consideration a saving of 25 per cent.
HANKS and COMPANY,
Wynyard-square and George-street, opposite the Markets. March 18th.

HANKS and COMPANY, No. 319, George-street, opposite the Markets, are offering unusual advantages to heads of families and others, who are disposed to lay in a stock of groceries, which are being offered considerably under prime cost. Liabilities and engagements of a peculiar character have compelled the necessity for this step. The advantages offered, let it be distinctly understood, are for a very few days. We desire all our friends, as well as the public at large, to participate in this heavy and severe sacrifice; but must impress on them the fact that it is cash, and cash only that can secure these advantages. As soon as our object is gained, we shall resume our ordinary rates—hence the necessity for early decision. Australian Tea Mart, 319, George-street.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—To the Cash buyer of Groceries, &c.—The premises, No. 7, Wynyard-street, Wynyard-square, must positively be cleared out in a few days.
We again remind the trade, country storekeepers, and heads of families who are disposed to secure bargains to avail themselves of an early opportunity, ere it be too late.
Every article will be submitted at a considerable decline on original cost, in order to effect a clearance at as early a date as possible.
Country orders, enclosing a remittance, will be faithfully executed, with every advantage guaranteed as though a personal inspection took place.
HANKS and COMPANY, grocers and tea dealers, 7, Wynyard-street.

FOR SALE, Pianoforte—a genuine Stodart—6⅞ octaves, walnut case. JAMES DEAN, Macquarie-place.

PAPER HANGINGS, Wholesale and Retail, at reduced prices. T. HOBBS, 160, Pitt-street North.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—White Herrings, in half-barrels, firkins, and tins; Ling Fish, in 1 cwt. cases—just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 8, Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE, by the Undersigned, Worthington and Robinson's Burton Ale, just landed, in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

UP COUNTRY GENTLEMEN visiting Sydney, and requiring household furniture, bedsteads, bedding, &c., are respectfully invited to W. DEAN'S Furniture Rooms, City Theatre, Market-street. Experienced packers.

ON SALE by the undersigned, in convenient packages suitable for country or other wholesale buyers—
Arrowroot, Bermuda and South Sea Island
Ground sago, Hard's foot
Robinson's groats and barley
Gelatine, Swinborne's, Nelson's, and Bell's
Isinglass, cut and book
Ginger—Jamaica, Cochin, and Barbadoes
Ginger, ground, and ground mixed spices
Cloves, nutmegs, cassia, and allspice
Holloway's pills and ointment
Townshend's sarsaparilla, James' blister
Rowland's macassar oil, odonto, and other preparations
Rimmel's, Gosnell's, Richardson's, and other assorted perfumery
Jujubes, and confectionery of all kinds
Spanish liquorice, Fullwood's annatto
Cream tartar, tartaric acid, pearlash
Bluestone, saltpetre, sulphur
Turpentine, linseed oil, raw and boiled
Castor and salad oil, in bottle and bulk
Opium, Patna and Turkey
Seidlitz, lemonade, and gingerbeer powders
Wax vestas, assorted cases
Essence lemon, oil peppermint. And
Drugs and chemicals of all kinds.
EDWARD YOUNGMAN and CO., Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING, ex J. H. Milledge and F. A. Palmer—
Draught ale in barrels (Tennent's)
Hewitt's Cork Whisky in quarter-casks
Byass' ale in pints, &c.
ON SALE at the stores of EGAN and SON, George-street.

TO SETTLERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on hand
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lbs.
Woolbagging, best maker
Bags
Sewing twine
Needles
Sheepshears, Wilkinson's and Sorby's
Sugar
Rice
Tea
Flour
Tobacco
Moleskin trousers
Scotch twill shirts
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 36, Pitt-street.

NOW LANDING—
Marble tiles, black and white
Marble mantelpieces, grates complete
Ditto slabs, 7 feet by 3
Coir matting, 5ths, 36 and 36 inches wide
Canvas, bleached
Telegraph wire, No. 6
Corrugated galvanised iron, 26 gauge, nails and rivets.
JAMES DEAN.

ON SALE—
Liverpool salt, coarse
Liverpool ditto, fine
Brown sugar, good quality, cheap
Soda crystals
Oysters, 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins, in cases
Lobsters, 1 lb. and 2 lb. ditto, ditto
Fish, assorted, in tins
Herrings, half-barrels
Colman's starch and blue
Raisins, in boxes.
WILLIAM BARNETT, 359, George-street.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—Lea and Perrins' Worcester sauce, in pints and half-pints
Colman's mustards, in 1 lb. and half-lbs.
Assorted oil and Italian goods
Split peas
Congou tea, in half-chests
Geneva, in cases
Rum, 10 o.p.
Cherry cordials and liqueurs, assorted
Phillipson and Co.'s perfumery, assorted
Tartaric acid, in kegs and tins
Boiled rape and colza oil, in 2, 3, and 5 gallon cans.
S. A. JOSEPH, Margaret-street.

ENGLISH MAGAZINES and Reviews at home prices. For particulars apply to GEORGE ROBERTSON, bookseller, 85, 87, Collins-street, East Melbourne.

ON SALE.—
Colman's blue, in 56 lb. boxes
Currants, in carroteels
Wotherspoon's confectionary
Dairy salt
Seamless bags
Liverpool salt
Wax vestas
Tumblers
Wines and spirits
Champagne
Cordials
French liqueurs
Ale and porter, in bulk and bottle.
J. C. KEELE, Hunter-street.

W. H. SOLES'S TIMBER YARD, Circular Quay.—The best, largest, and cheapest assortment of foreign and colonial timber, of all descriptions; white and pitch pine tongued and grooved flooring boards; clear pine boards, all thicknesses; cedar, all thicknesses; Oregon and Baltic scantling, Baltic and red deals, colonial and other hardwoods; laths, palings, weatherboards, battens, shingles, skirting boards, architraves, mouldings, &c.; panel and sash doors, French doors, and glazed sashes, in every variety. Country orders promptly executed at the lowest market rates.

SLATES, SLATES.—Best Bangor, cheapest in Sydney. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PLASTER OF PARIS and Portland Cement, very superior and cheap. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

15 TONS Corrugated Galvanised Iron, from 20 to 26 gauge. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

2000 DOORS and Glazed Windows, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 FEET 1½ and 1 inch G. and T. Flooring, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills, foot of Erskine-street.

50,000 FEET Hard Joists, Scantling, and Battens, cheap. Victoria Saw Mills Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 SHINGLES, Palings, Laths, &c., very cheap. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, and 7, Parramatta-street.

50,000 BEST BANGOR SLATES, Deal Battens, &c. GOODLET and CO., Erskine-street, below Sussex-street.

CHEAP ROOFING, CHEAP ROOFING.—Ready shaped for fixing, from 30s. per square, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanised Iron Guttering and Ridge Capping Manufactory, Bathurst-street East, adjoining Australian Brewery.

TO PLUMBERS of Waterworks and others.—Galvanised Iron Tubing, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, 1 inch, ¾ inch, with the necessary bends, tees, and fixings complete. At PARTRIDGE'S galvanised iron works, Bathurst-street East.

SLATES.—Best Bangor, just landing, on SALE, cheap. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

SCOTT and JOLLY are prepared to supply from their Steam Saw Mills, Cabramatta and Brisbane Water, Colonial Hardwood, of every description, in any quantity, and at the shortest possible notice.
Colonial Hardwood Depot,
SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

TIMBER WHARF, BATHURST-STREET.—On SALE, best Bangor Slates, Deal Battens, Baltic Deals, White and Pitch Pine T. and G. Flooring Boards, Forest Oak Shingles, Ironbark Posts, Rails, Palings, and Spokes, Blue Gum Felloes, Fire Bricks, &c., &c. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

LATHS.—Sawn and Split Hardwood Laths. SCOTT and JOLLY'S Wharf, Bathurst-street.

CHEESE.—Prime North Wilts, just landed. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., No. 8, Macquarie-place.

DEEPER'S HOLLOW-GROUND RAZORS.—Warranted the best, and exchanged if not approved. These razors never require grinding, and can be kept in perfect order without setting. For SALE at E. DEEPER'S, hairdresser and perfumer, 305 (late 155), George-street. Country orders promptly attended to.

RYE, ex Fanny Kirchner, from Bremen, for SALE by KIRCHNER and CO., 1, Wynyard-street.

COALS, COKE, CHARCOAL; FIREWOOD, Cut by Steam or Uncut.—DUGUID and MANSON beg to apprise their customers and the public, that they have laid in a superior stock of Fuel for the winter, which they are prepared to supply at such prices, that none in the trade shall undersell them. Orders left at A. A. Company's Wharf, Miller's Point; Commercial Chambers, opposite the Exchange; or by post, will be punctually attended to.

TOMAGO COAL PITS.—From and after this date the Masters, Owners, or Agents of all Vessels intending to load at these pits are requested to pay for their coals to our agent, Mr. G. TULLY, King-street, Newcastle, who ill grant receipts, upon which the coals will be delivered due turn. BROWN and GORDON. Tomago, 1st January.

COALS.—WHITTELL'S Old Established Coal Yard, Bathurst-street West.
£1 18s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals (a very superior article).
£1 14s. only for the best house coal (particularly recommended).
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut (no other being kept).
Ironbark charcoal, coke, and breeze, all at equally low prices.
An unlimited supply of screenings, for engineers, blacksmiths, &c., at a very low figure.
The above prices apply to the city boundaries, beyond which the cartage will be moderate.
Post orders promptly executed.

COALS. COALS. COALS.—Best Newcastle Coals, at SHOOBERT'S, Maitland Wharf, Sussex-street.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.—The undersigned is now enabled to treat with purchasers for the positive sale of all the property in this colony belonging to Messrs. Charles and George Smith, in order to wind up the affairs between them. Applications for the whole or any portion will be entertained. Portion of the purchase-money may remain on the property, at reasonable interest. It consists of the houses occupied by James Fryer, the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, Messrs. Hughes, Brown, Etherington and Ebber, and has 118 feet to George-street, about 140 feet to Market-street, and about 120 feet to York-street; houses in Castlereagh and Bathurst streets, occupied by Messrs. Kenny, Woods, Davis, Brown, Ayling, and Mills; 640 acres in the county of Northumberland; about 500 acres at Jervis Bay; and half-an-acre in the town of Parramatta. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 4, Elizabeth-street.

COLLIERY for SALE.—To be Sold, by private contract, the Hexham Colliery, with 1270 acres of land, thickly covered with ironbark timber of the best quality. There are three workable seams proved of the following depths: 4 feet 11½ inches, 3 feet 4½ inches, and 5 feet 3 inches, of the finest description. There are five substantially built huts, large store, blacksmith's shop, and a four-stalled stable on the ground, together with a quantity of useful machinery which has been used in proving the above seams. This very desirable property is within two miles of the Great Northern Railway Station, at Hexham, to which a tramway could be made at a moderate cost, the nature of the ground offering little difficulty. Title unexceptionable. Apply Mr. W. WRIGHT, Railway Contractor, Newcastle. February 25th, 1858.

AUSTRALIAN AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.—PORT STEPHENS ESTATE.—A large portion of this fine Property, consisting of 457,000 acres, is now open for selection by the public upon the following terms and conditions:—
Leases of approved rural farms, varying in extent from 25 to 160 acres, to suit the wants and the wishes of the applicant, will be issued for ten years.
The farms will be surveyed at the expense of the A. A. Company, and their fixed value regulated by the locality and quality of the land applied for.
The annual rental, calculated at the rate of six per cent. upon such fixed value, will be required to be paid in advance, and it will be optional with the lessee to purchase his farm at any time during his lease at the price which was originally agreed upon.
The farms will be open to selection within 22 miles of Stroud, and on the Manning River, and occupation is limited to three months from the date of application.
A right of commonage (to be defined in the leases) upon the adjacent waste lands of the A. A. Company will form one of the features of these leases on the following scale:
To occupants of land, not exceeding 50 acres, 100 head of horses and cattle, both inclusive.
To occupants of land, not exceeding 100 acres, 200 head of ditto, ditto.
To occupants of land, not exceeding 160 acres, 300 head of ditto, ditto.
The agistment will be fixed, agreeably with the present printed regulations now in force upon the estate, say—
Horses at 4s. per head per annum
Cattle at 2s. 6d. per head per annum.
Each occupant of land being allowed to depasture one team of (8) working oxen, free of charge.
No right of commonage will be extended to sheep.
The lease, and in the event of purchase, the conveyance will be issued without delay, under the seal of the Company in this colony, upon payment of the uniform fee of one guinea each, by virtue of powers granted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, 20th and 21st Victoria, cap. 68.
For further particulars apply to C. H. GREEN, Esq., Assistant-General Superintendent; and to GEORGE OGDEN, Esq., A. A. Company's Surveyor, Stroud, Port Stephens, where the farm of lease can be inspected; and to
ARTHUR HODGSON,
General Superintendent A. A. Company.
A. A. Company's Office, 152, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY MEAT SALES.—The proprietors of the Collingwood Abattoirs, near Liverpool, beg to acquaint their customers and the public that they continue to hold their Daily Meat Sales by auction at their depot at the Terminus of the Sydney Railway Company, Parramatta-street, at 5 o'clock a.m., and that from and after MONDAY next, the 5th of April, the hour of Sale will be altered to 3 o'clock p.m. ATKINSON, WRENCH, and CO.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—For positive SALE, the best pair of Horses in Sydney, either in single or double harness, tandem or saddle; Mr. Goold's well-known horses; a new four-in-hand drag, which is acknowledged to be the most gentlemanly turn-out in New South Wales, with silver-mounted harness, new dogcart made to order, never used; new tandem harness; a first-class gig, with silver mounted harness, saddles, bridles, &c., &c. Apply to Mr. GOOLD, York-street.

TO CHEMISTS, Druggists, and Surgeons.—For DISPOSAL, a first-class Concern, established in the Eastern District of Melbourne nearly five years, doing a good retail and dispensing business, and also having a wholesale connection amongst country storekeepers.
To an enterprising business man, this is a rare opportunity for establishing himself. To a surgeon requiring a retail connection it also presents a good opening, being situated in one of the most populous and improving neighbourhoods of the colony.
Principals only treated with, and satisfactory reasons for relinquishing business. Apply, by letter, in the first place, to H., 24, Post Office, Melbourne.

FOR SALE.—4800 Sheep, more or less, deliverable either at New England or Maitland. Apply to W. J. LENNON, Terry's-buildings, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MARTYN and SCHRODER'S Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 131, Pitt-street, Sydney.—Regular Sale days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 11 o'clock.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are particularly requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualifications, &c., and amount of reserve, or otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.

MESSRS. MARTYN and SCHRODER will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of heavy and light draught, carriage, gig, and saddle horses, carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring-carts, drays, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Just Landed.
Ex Lobelia.
Important and Unreserved Sale of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton Goods.
Jewellery, Watches, Platedware, Carpenters' Tools, Saws, Guns.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1st, 1858, at 10 o'clock precisely,
35 packages of the undermentioned goods, expressly selected for this market, comprising
Superior single and double barrel guns
Ditto in cases
Powders and firelrons
Counter scales and weights
London made bellows
Chisels and gouges
Steel snuffers and gothic japanned trays
Balance handled knives and forks, mahogany cases
Japanned bread trays
Blocked tin dish covers
Plated braces, 24 steel bits
Stag-handle carving knives and forks
Ditto steels
5-inch turnscrews
6-inch ditto
Rules
Gimlets
Hand-saws
Albata and plate salt spoons
Silver-mounted table candlesticks
Ditto cruets, 4 to 7 bottles
Ditto liqueur-stands, cut bottles
Ditto revolving cruets
Ditto ditto egg frames
Superior electro-plated pickle frames
Ditto tea and coffee services
Ditto chased ditto
Ditto toast racks
Double-head steel firelrons
Ditto cut head ditto
Ditto ditto fancy ditto
Patent steelyards
Lancashire table vyces
Patent hammers and pincers
Superior silver engine-turned double bottom lever watches
Ditto capital ditto
Ditto engine-turned ditto
Ditto spring console ditto
Ditto hunting ditto
Plated lockets
Solid gold seal and garnet rings
Brooches
Ditto pearl and turquoise ditto
Gold curbs and chains
Cork screws.
Terms, cash.

Positive Sale.
Window Glass, Razor Stones, Paintings, Guns, Cutlasses, Steel Shovels, Double Axes, Wax Matches, Clocks.
To Ironmongers, General Dealers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, April 1st, 1858, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following goods, to close accounts:—
227 boxes window glass, assorted sizes
47 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
108 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
28 casks white lead and assorted colours
2 cases stones (razors)
2 boxes shaving boxes
194 boxes white lead
1 case paintings
15 boxes, each 1 oil painting
15 cases guns, various
3 cases steel shovels
3 ditto double axes
4 ditto wax matches, in japanned boxes, 100 nests, 150 vestas
2 ditto white wooden boxes, 100 vestas
5 ditto wax matches, in round paper boxes, each 100, 150 vestas
2 ditto clocks.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive and Unreserved Sale.
Gas Chandeliers, in great variety
Gas Fittings
Lacquered Furniture
Portable Drawers
And other Goods.
Will positively be Sold, by
JOHN G. COHEN, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th.
Full particulars will be given.

Preliminary Notice.
Extensive Sale.
119 Trunks Messrs. T. Davis and Son.
Boots and Shoes.
Winter Goods.
By order of Messrs. Scott, Henderson, and Co., by
JOHN G. COHEN will take place, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THURSDAY, April 8th, 1858.
Full particulars will be given.

Hair Brushes, Broom Heads, Clothes Brushes, Eagle Steel Pens, Slate Pencils, Bags, Window Blinds, Coffee, Saddle Bags, Sewing Twine, Clocks, &c., &c.

FREDERICK BRADLY will sell by auction, THIS DAY, Thursday, on the premises, No. 24, Campbell-street, Haymarket, at 11 o'clock precisely,
20 dozen hair brushes, 16 dozen clothes brushes
9 ditto shoe ditto, 15 dozen broom heads
40 gross eagle steel pens, 8 gross slate pencils
500 lbs. brown paper bags, 50 window blinds
10 bags superior coffee, 6 dozen saddle bags
100 lbs. twine, 2 cases ground ginger
20 boxes congou tea, 2 casks salt beef
30 casks herrings
Tumblers and wine glasses; after which
Hides and bones
3 drays, body and axletree of springcart, and pair wheels
600, more less, of palings
300, ditto ditto, laths
Lot of hoop iron, damaged hay, and
Cask salt, for curing hides, &c., and various sundries.
Terms, cash.

Forest Oak Shingles.
MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell, THIS MORNING (Thursday), at 12 o'clock, at Jacques' Wharf, Sussex-street,
Without reserve,
About 32,000 forest oak shingles.
To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

MR. MARK DAVIS has received instructions to sell, without reserve, on Thursday, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Hughes, Harp public-house, Haymarket,
One covered car, suitable to carry six persons
One spring cart, suitable for milkmen or bakers.
Terms, cash.

MR. MARK DAVIS has received instructions to sell, without reserve, THIS DAY, April 1st, at 11 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Hughes, Harp public-house, Haymarket,
One bay gelding, 7 years old.
Intending purchasers can have a trial with a ton either up Druitt-street or through the sands.
Terms, cash.

Important to Timber Merchants, Builders, and others.

MR. W. PRITCHARD has received instructions from Mr. Nun to sell by public auction, on Brodie and Craig's Wharf, foot of Bathurst-street, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at 12 o'clock sharp, in lots,
A large quantity of very superior well-seasoned colonial hardwood timber, long lengths, and was cut to order, consisting of 6 x 2½ and 4 x 2½ flooring boards, weather boards, battens, &c.
Full description in to-morrow's papers.

Harper's Ale.
More or less damaged.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, on account of whom it may concern,
PB—33 casks Harper's ale, each 4 dozen, more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

80 Shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 211, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock,
80 shares in the Sydney Insurance Company.
Terms at sale.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed by the proprietor to sell the undermentioned property, in one or separate lots, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY next, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock.
Liverpool-street East.
Two two-storied houses, each of four-rooms, in Liverpool-street East, bringing in a ready rental of £1 2s. 6d. per week, and two houses on the same block, of two-rooms each, at 12s. per week, with frontages to Charlotte-lane off Charles-street, between that street and Yurong-street.
All these Houses are built of brick, those in Liverpool-street East are cemented in front; have a cut base course, shingled roof, a covered balcony behind, looking northward, towards Woolloomooloo Bay, embracing a fine view of portion of the Bay and the outer Domain. Mr. J. S. Hallier, occupant of those houses, No. 169, Liverpool-street East, will be happy to show the property.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Cutter Gondola.
About 28 Tons Burthen, built at Jervis' Bay.
For Positive Sale.
Now lying at Healey's Yard, Gas Company's Wharf.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The fine new packet cutter Gondola, about 28 tons burthen, built of the best colonial hardwood, in a most substantial manner, at Jervis' Bay, is newly coppered and in perfect order, well found in every respect. Draws only 4 feet water when loaded.
*** She now lies at Healey's Wharf, near Gas Company's Wharf, where inspection is invited.
☞ To parties requiring a substantial colonial built vessel suitable for her harbours, the present is an opportunity rarely met with. Also,
1 8-day chronometer, by Gaulthney
1 ship's barometer.
Terms and further particulars at sale.

In the Insolvency of William Lewis, of Sussex-street, Sydney.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on the premises, Sussex-street, opposite the foundry of Mr. Russell, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The furniture and other assets on the premises belonging to the estate.
Terms at sale.

Building Allotment in Riley-street North, with a Two-roomed House on the western end of the same.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land on the west side of Riley-street North, adjoining the house No. 23.
On the western end of this allotment is a two-roomed house, built of stone, let to Mr. Williamson at ten shillings per week; water laid on. The front of the allotment has been reserved by the proprietor, who intended to erect a superior building thereon.
Terms at sale.

THE BELLA VISTA.

A Fine Clipper first-class Barque, 178 tons register, but carries 220 tons of Eastern produce, drawing only 8 feet 6 inches water, going right up to the wharf at Melbourne without lightering; possessing the following qualifications:—
Remarkably fast sailing vessel
Staunch and substantially built
Light draught of water, carrying a large cargo for her tonnage
Easy sea-going vessel, landing her cargoes without a stain
Sails at a remarkably low expenditure, requiring few hands to work her
In perfect condition in Hull, Spars, Gear, &c. &c., &c.
Admirably suited for the Eastern trade, Melbourne, New Zealand, or any port requiring a first-class Packet Ship.
☞ The auctioneers direct the especial attention of the mercantile marine to the unreserved sale of this favourite clipper barque, which has just arrived from the Mauritius with a cargo of sugar, without damaging a single bag, being the third cargo by same vessel, all of which has been landed without a stain, which of itself, is a sufficient guarantee.
*** She is now being disposed of solely on account of her present owner's intended departure by an early mail steamer for London, and he is now closing up all his shipping interests. The present is therefore an opportunity rarely to be met with of securing a valuable money-making vessel.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, 1st April,
At the City Mart, 362, George-street, at 11 o'clock prompt.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions from John Macnamara, Esq., on account of his intended departure for London, to submit for positive sale, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The fine clipper-barque Bella Vista, 167 tons register, carries 220 tons of Eastern produce, drawing only 8 feet 6 inches when loaded and all her sails, gear, stores, boats, standing and running rigging, as she now lies at Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, where a minute inspection is invited prior to day of sale.
The Bella Vista has brought down three cargoes of sugar from the Mauritius, landing the whole without a stain, and has completed the voyage, on the two last occasions, in three and a-half months each time, being the quickest on record. She is well found in every respect, having been kept in most yacht-like order, being a pet vessel with her master and owners, who pronounced her faultless. She was metalled at Rountree's twelve months since with Muntz patent metal above water mark, to prevent the possibility of worm.
Her cabin accommodation is very commodious. She has great beam, and is an easy sea-going vessel.
☞ Inventories are in course of preparation.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Two Houses in Cumberland-street North.
By Order of the Trustees.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock,
Two Houses on the West side of Cumberland-street, four or five doors on the North side of the cutting through Argyle-street.
The houses are of stone with a flagged pavement in front—one house contains eight rooms and a kitchen, with small sheds in the yard.
The other house contains three rooms, with out offices in the yard.
Water laid on to both.
The frontage to Cumberland-street is 43 feet.
These houses are let to Mr. Bene, who has occupied them for the last ten years at the present rental.
Plans on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale.

Four Small Houses, between Dowling-street and the Brewery on the South Head Road, on the top of the Hill, at the rear of Burns' Cottages.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 326, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock,
Four Verandah Cottages, each of two rooms, with kitchen and yard, situated on the hill overlooking that part of the city around the Church of the Sacred Heart, Old South Head Road.
The buildings are uniformly built, under one roof made of the best Welsh slates; the walls have strong iron pillars at short distances, supporting the wall-plates and roof, the spaces between being of wood; the inside of the rooms neatly papered.
Plan on view at the rooms.
Terms at sale.

James-street, near Bourke-street.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 326, George-street, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at 11 o'clock,
One brick-built House containing three rooms, having a cart entrance on the east side, with a good yard and shed for it. The house is stuccoed in front, and built in conformity with the requirements of the Building Act.
The present tenant, Mr. Dowling, has occupied for ten years, and now pays 8s. per month.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3921533

SALES BY AUCTION.

HORSE BAZAAR, 165, Pitt, and 134, Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Established 1847.
Sale Days, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for either sales should arrive at the bazaar, accompanied with instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

HORSES for SALE, at WOOLLER'S New Horse Repository, Pitt-street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Messrs. Martyn and Schroder's horse bazaars, opposite the Mayor Inn. Sales by auction every day at 11 o'clock, of horses, carts, &c. No half-crowns charged for entering a horse, &c., for sale.

Pitt-street Sale of Horses, &c., TO-DAY.
At Wooller's New Horse Repository, Pitt street, between Messrs. Burt and Co.'s and Martyn and Schroder's, opposite the Mayor Inn.
To be sold by Auction, by
MR. S. WOOLLER, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp, by order of a gentleman,
13 good cart and gig horses, each horse subject to trial before paid for
One first-class roan horse, subject to trial in gig or heavy weight, and an excellent saddle horse, 5 years old
10 good sound stock horses, with saddles and bridles
About 40 other sound good horses from the country, all broke in to saddle and harness
Horses and carts, spring carts, dogcarts, gigs, omnibuses, bakers' carts, trucks, saddles and harness, &c., &c.

Postponed to THIS DAY, Positive Clearing-out Sale.
To up-Country Buyers, the Trade, Dealers, Hawkers, &c.
MR. J. M. HUGHES is instructed by Mr. Roebuck to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, in Market-street, near the new Bridge,
20 cases of ladies' and gents' boots and shoes, in original packages; sundry loose ditto; men's and boys' clothing, in great variety; gold and silver watches, chains, jewellery, &c.; and sundries too numerous to mention; also shop fixtures.
N.B.—The above will be a bona fide sale without reserve, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Buyers are requested to attend. Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
BURGIS and BOWES have received instructions from Mrs. Hobart to sell by auction, early in MAY,
100 acres of prime land on the Parramatta River, adjoining Pennant Hills Wharf, and fronting the main road from the Wharf to the Great North Road to Parramatta.
Further particulars will shortly appear.
BURGIS and BOWES, auctioneers, &c., 284, George-street.

In the Insolvent Estate of James Harden.
By order of the Official Assignee.
To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.
Superior Household Furniture.
R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from F. W. Perry, Esq., official assignee of the insolvent estate of James Harden, to sell by public auction, on the premises, the Australian Hotel, Lower George-street, next to the stores of Messrs. Mitchell and Co., on WEDNESDAY next, the 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior and substantial furniture, consisting of handsome drawing and dining room tables, chairs, sofas, couches, bookcases, chests of drawers, pier glasses, valuable pictures, looking-glasses, bedsteads, children's bedsteads, clothing, washstands, baths, glassware, and bar furniture, kitchen utensils, cooking stoves, and various other effects.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
129 Packages of Wetherell's and other well-known makers'.
Ex Union.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
129 packages of the above goods, consisting of
Gents' best patent calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto prince george ditto
Ditto light calf wellingtons
Ditto ditto, bevels
Ditto ditto, stout, bradded
Ditto ditto prince george ditto
Ditto kip ditto
Ditto calf golosbed, B.S.
Ditto patent ditto
Ditto memel top ditto, E.S.
Ditto oxonian shoes
Men's light calf bluchers, brass bradded
Ditto ditto high backs
Ditto kip ditto, bradded
Ditto ditto, nailed
Military bluchers
Youths' and boys' bluchers, bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, nailed
Youths' wellingtons and half-wellingtons
Women's calf low boots
Girls' ditto ditto
Ladies' best calf slippers and sandals
Ditto leather ditto
Ditto white kid slippers
Ditto cloth boots, welts, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto, ditto, to lace
Ditto cashmere boots, E.S., B.S.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Ditto ditto, to lace, M.H.
Ditto kid ditto, E.S., M.H.
Ditto ditto, to lace
Girls' cloth boots, welts, patent seals, golosbed, 6-13
Ditto cashmere boots, pumps, 3-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto ditto ditto, 3-5, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto balmorals, 3-5
Ditto strap shoes, welts, 5 9, 10-13
Ditto ditto, pumps, 6-13
Ditto ditto, 2-5
Coloured kid shoes and straps, 2-5
Carpet and buff slippers
Men's, women's, and children's goloshes, &c., &c.
Terms—Under £100, cash; above that, and under £200, 3 months; and above that sum 3, 4, and 5 months, by approved endorsed bills.

Damaged Manila Rope.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Swathmore.
To Ship Chandlers, Ironmongers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 1st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
48 packages Manila rope, damaged by sea water,
B&Co.—15 packages, 26 coils, 1 inch
6 ditto 12 ditto, 1½ ditto
9 ditto 9 ditto, 1¾ ditto
5 ditto 6 ditto, 2 ditto
3 ditto 5 ditto, 2½ ditto
7 ditto 7 ditto, 2¾ ditto
3 ditto 3 ditto, 3 ditto
1 ditto 1 ditto, 3½ ditto.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
Hoppe's manufacture.
To the Trade and Country Buyers.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of boots and shoes, from the well-known house of John Hoppe and Co.
Terms at sale.

Large Unreserved Sale.
Europe Rope
White Ditto
Log and Deep Sea Lines, &c.
To Shipchandlers, Owners, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed by the importers to sell at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock, prompt, without the least reserve, to close an account,
The following parcel of Europe rope, &c., consisting of
12 coils Europe rope, 2 inches
40 ditto ditto, 2½ ditto
50 ditto ditto, 2¾ ditto
40 ditto ditto, 2¾ ditto
40 ditto ditto, 3 ditto
20 ditto ditto, 3¼ ditto
10 ditto ditto, 3½ ditto
20 ditto ditto, 3¾ ditto
10 ditto circle, 4 ditto
10 ditto white ditto, 2½ ditto
15 ditto ditto ditto, each 2½ and 2¾ ditto
2 bales seaming twine
5 ditto tow line
3 ditto white ditto
2 ditto cod ditto
1 ditto deep sea ditto
3 ditto log lines.
Terms at sale.

Kip and Sole Leather.
To Boot and Shoe Makers, Leather Sellers, and others.
FRITH and PAYTEN will sell by auction at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
25 sides kip leather
30 ditto sole ditto.
Terms at sale.

Confectionery, Confectioners' Show-Glasses, Sundries, &c.
MR. G. F. BAKER has been favoured with instructions from Mr. Goody, who is about leaving the colony, to sell by auction, on the premises, Pitt-street, opposite the Victoria Theatre, THIS DAY, April 1st, at 12 o'clock,
Confectionery, confectioners' show-glasses, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Henry Fisher.
Clearing-out Sale.
RICHARD PEEK is instructed by the Official Assignee, in the above estate, F. W. Perry, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Stores lately occupied by Mr. Fisher, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock prompt,
The remaining stock-in-trade, consisting of
Constantia, hogsheads and quarter-casks
Sherry, hogsheads, quarter-casks, and cases
Cordials
Port wine
Brandy
Rum
Vinegar
Bottled ale and porter
Sugar cured hams
Irish butter
Dates
Bananas
Rattans
Rice
Whale guns and harpoons. And
Sundry other merchandise.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 1st April.
To Publicans and others.
25 Hogsheads Furze's Porter and Ale
A fresh shipment just landed.
Ex Stebonheath.
PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from the importer to sell by auction, at the Stores, Wynyard-lane, THIS DAY, the 1st April, at 12 o'clock, without reserve,
20 hogsheads porter, Furze's brand
5 ditto ale, ditto.
Just landed, ex Stebonheath.
Terms, cash.
The above will be positively sold without reserve, and is well worthy the attention of publicans and the trade generally.

SATURDAY, 3rd April.
Damaged Old Tom.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lismoyne, Dempster, master, from London.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at the Argyle Bond, Lower George-street, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 12 o'clock, immediately after the sale in Pitt-street,
GM in diamond.
51 to 73—23 cases, each 1 dozen, old tom, Swaine, Boord, and Co., in bond, slightly damaged.
Terms, cash.

SATURDAY, 3rd April.
Damaged Page's Port Wine
Ditto Worthington and Robinson's Bottled Ale.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Lismoyne, Dempster, Master, from London.
PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction; at the Stores of the importer, Mr. George Moss, Pitt-street, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
GM in diamond.
126 to 174—49 cases Page's port wine, each one dozen, slightly damaged
176 to 200—15 cases Worthington and Robinson's bottled ale, each 4 dozen, ditto ditto
7 ditto ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

ORDER OF SALES, THIS DAY, by W. DEAN and CO., at the Australian Auction Mart, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock,
Damaged groceries, oilmen's stores, candles, &c.
At 11 o'clock,
Batty and Co.'s oilmen's stores, new goods, just landed, in splendid order
Groceries and sundries.
At 12 o'clock,
Damaged bottled beer, also Martell's brandy, port and sherry wine, claret, geneva, old tom, whisky, bottled ale and porter, &c., &c.
On the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
Tallow, maize, hides, calf skins, and shingles.
And at Rottman and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, at 3 o'clock precisely,
Carriages, harness, phaetons, and pair of carriage horses.
Punctual attendance is particularly requested, to enable the auctioneers to proceed with the sales in the order as above.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex F. A. Palmer, Johnson, master, from London.
Nova Stearine Candles.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex F. A. Palmer,
21 chests, each 12 boxes, Nova stearine candles, damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Malay, Peters, Master, from Dundee.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
L in diamond.
71—1 bale seaming twine, much damaged
72—1 bale ditto ditto, 480 lb., ditto ditto
80—1 bale 23 dozen 2-bushel bags, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Union, Captain Skillings, from London.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Ex Union, damaged by breakage,
3 cases pint pickles, Feast's, each 3 dozen
2 ditto half-pint capers, ditto, each 6 ditto
11 ditto bottled fruits, ditto, each 2 ditto
6 ditto 1 lb. jams and jellies, Feast's
11 ditto 2 lb. ditto ditto, ditto.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Feast's Oilmen's Stores.
Ex Union, Captain Skillings, Master, from London.
More or less damaged.
THURSDAY, Half-past 10 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st April, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Union.
QS in diamond, 8—
117 cases pint pickles, each 3 dozen
1 ditto quart vinegar, each 2 dozen
7 ditto half-pint salad oil, each 6 dozen
2 ditto ditto sauces, ditto
2 ditto ditto capers, ditto
86 ditto bottled fruits, each 2 dozen
8 ditto 1-lb. jams and jellies
14 ditto 2-lb. ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Patras Currants, in carroteels and barrels.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
14 carroteels Patras currants
32 barrels ditto ditto.
Terms at sale.

Batty and Co.'s Oilmen's Stores.
Just landed, in excellent condition.
Auction Sale, THIS DAY, 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
A new invoice of Batty and Co.'s oilmen's stores, fish, &c., just landed in splendid order, comprising
100 cases quart pickles
100 ditto pint ditto
50 ditto bottled fruits
15 ditto salad oil, pints
15 ditto ditto, half-pints
15 ditto quarts table vinegar
14 ditto pints ditto
3 ditto mushroom ketchup
10 ditto 1lb. jams and jellies
10 ditto 2lb. ditto ditto. Also,
20 half-barrels white herrings
20 firkins ditto
40 cases, each 4 tins, ditto
40 ditto Darrie's ling, 1 cwt. each
40 ditto ditto ditto, ditto ditto, tin-lined
40 ditto best Bavacao liquorice
40 ditto Colman's No. 1 blue.
Terms at sale.

NOTICE. — HORSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.—For Unreserved SALE, THIS DAY.
The Auctioneers beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to the alteration of the time for above sale, at Messrs. Rottman and Co's Stores, Circular Quay, from 11 o'clock to 3 o'clock prompt.
W. DEAN and CO., Auctioneers.

Unreserved Sale to Close Accounts.
Groceries, Wines, Spirits, &c.
THIS DAY, 1st April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st April,
Sundry parcels of the following goods, to close accounts, viz.:—
At 11 o'clock,
Patras currants
Tartaric acid
Blue stone
North Wilts cheese
Half-pint castor oil
Lime juice
Chicory
Carraway seed
Colman's blue
Loaf sugar, Mauritius ditto
Sugar-cured hams
Colman's 1 lb. mustard
Scotch salmon
Ceylon coffee
Kent hops
Arsenic
Soft shell almonds
Wotherspoon's marmalade
Eleme raisins, &c., &c.
And at 12 o'clock,
Sundry parcels of
Port and sherry, in bulk and case
Martell's and Hennessy's brandy
Vine growers' ditto
JDKZ geneva
Booth and Evans', Hoare and Co.'s old tom
Scotch whisky, in bulk and case
Claret, cherry brandy, chens cordial
Bitters
Byass's ale and porter
Morrice, Cox, and Co.'s stout
Abbott's pale ale, &c.
Terms at sale.

300 Cases Superior Claret.
To Hotelkeepers, Wine and Spirit Merchants, &c.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at 12 o'clock,
300 cases St. Julien claret.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Cairngorm, Kirkwood, Master, from London; and Ex F. A. Palmer, Johnson, Master, from London.
Damaged Bottled Beer.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 12 o'clock,
Ex Cairngorm.
MH conjoined in triangle, over S.
38 cases, each 4 dozen, Worthington and Robinson's ale.
Ex F. A. Palmer.
MH&Co. over S.
12 casks, 4 dozen each, ale
13 cases, ditto ditto ditto.
12 casks, 4 dozen each, porter
21 cases, ditto ditto ditto.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Colonial Produce.
Tallow, Hides, Calfskins, Maize, Shingles.
The Cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie.
☞ THIS AFTERNOON, half-past 2 o'clock.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at the Circular Quay, THIS AFTERNOON, 1st April, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt, ex William, from Port Macquarie,
12 casks tallow
138 heavy hides, 58 to 60 lbs.
26 light hides
12 calfskins
22,800 shingles
30 bags maize.
Intending purchasers are particularly requested to be prompt in their attendance, to enable the auctioneers to proceed with the sale of carriages, horses, &c., at 3 o'clock prompt, as advertised.
Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale of
A splendid Pair of Young Iron-grey Horses
Very superior Four-wheel Dog-cart, with Sets of Single and Double Harness
One Single Brougham and Harness
One Double ditto
One Barouche
Two very superior Phaetons, &c., &c.
To Coach Builders, Merchants, Private Families, and Persons on the look out for a really first-class Conveyance.
At Messrs. R. Rottman and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, at the back of the Custom House.
THURSDAY, 1st April.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Rottman and Co.'s Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 1st April, 1858, at 3 o'clock,
The following superior carriages, built by Nurse and Co., coachmakers to the Queen, Regent-street, London—
One best single brougham and harness (one horse)
One double brougham, on C springs, latest style (for two horses)
One barouche, roomy, light, and elegant (one and two horses)
One four-wheel driving phaeton, strong and very light
One four-wheel domestic phaeton, suitable for a family.
After which will be sold
A first-class four-wheel dog-cart, for either one or two horses
A splendid pair of iron-grey carriage horses, six years old
Two sets double harness
One set single ditto.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, Slops, Hosiery, &c.
In original packages.
All new and seasonable goods, just landed.
Ex Omar Pasha.
MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co. to sell by auction, at the Australian Auction Mart, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 7th April, at 11 o'clock,
100 packages very choice seasonable drapery, slops, hosiery, shirts, &c., just landed ex Omar Pasha, &c., the whole will be sold in original packages, without reserve.
Full particulars will duly appear.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, 1st April.
Horse
Dray, and
Harness, complete.
Being a portion of Assets in the Estate of James Cook.
By order of the Official Assignee.
☞ NOTICE.—CHATTO and HUGHES remind parties in want of a thorough good draught horse, with dray and harness complete, that they will sell
A very superior dray horse
Dray
Harness, &c., complete.
On the premises lately occupied by Mr. James Cook, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

THIS DAY (Thursday).
On the Premises, foot of Liverpool-street.
Steam Coal.
Sixty Tons, more or less.
Forming portion of Assets in the Insolvent Estate of James Cook.
By order of the Official Assignee.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the Official Assignee, John Morris, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, at foot of Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
60 tons, more or less, best screened steam coal.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, April 1st.
On Cook's Wharf, Liverpool-street.
Important Sale of Insolvent Estate Assets on the Premises.
☞ NOTICE—To Intending Purchasers.
CATALOGUES of the above assets will be ready for delivery at the Sale Rooms, of the Auctioneers after 1 o'clock, THIS DAY, Wednesday, by order of the Official Assignee.
CHATTO and HUGHES, Auctioneers.
March 31st, 1858.

THIS DAY, Thursday.
Important Sale of Assets.
In the Insolvent Estate of James Cook.
By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee.
CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of timber, building materials, turned goods, &c. of their important sale of assets in the estate of James Cook, on the premises, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
Catalogues to be obtained at the stores of the auctioneers.

THURSDAY, 1st April.
In the Insolvent Estate of James Cook.
By order of John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, on the premises, Liverpool-street.
Sale by auction of the whole of the valuable Assets of the said Estate.
Cedar Boards, and Turned Work
Kauri Boards and Spars
Baltic Deals, Flooring Boards
Soap, Candle, and Wine Cases
Ironbark Spokes
Horse, Dray, and Harness
Screened Coals, and
Large variety of Assets.
CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from John Morris, Esq., Official Assignee, in the insolvent estate of James Cook, of the Saw-mills, Liverpool-street, to sell by auction, on the premises, Liverpool-street, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the assets of the estate, at present on these premises, comprising
Cedar, in log
Cedar boards, ½ inch to 2½ inch
Cedar scantling, 2 x 2 to 6 x 6
Kauri boards
Kauri spars
Red Baltic deals
Rough pine boards, ½ to 1½
Scantling
Battens, large assortment
Tongued and grooved flooring boards
Oregon pine weatherboards
A large quantity of turned work, consisting of
Bed posts
Table legs
Washstand legs
Cheffonier twisted pillars
Sofa rails
Chair legs
Sofa and drawer stumps
Soap boxes
Candle boxes
Wine cases
Best iron bark spokes
60 tons (more or less), screened coal
A very superior dray horse, equal to 35 cwt., from any wharf
Dray and harness, complete
Nails, in kegs
Castor oil and gallipoli oil
Weighing machine
Office furniture
And every other asset in the estate on the premises.
, The above presents a very favourable opportunity for builders, cabinet-makers, and others, supplying themselves with articles well-suited to their trade. The premises have to be cleared, and of course under the circumstances of the sale there can be no reserve. Lists of the various lots will be issued the day previous to the sale.
Terms, cash.

Bakers Carts, Baking Utensils, Flour Bags, Sundries, &c.
In the Insolvent estate of JOHN DORAN, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, by order of Adam Wilson, Esq., Official Assignee.
F. E. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, on SATURDAY, 3rd April, at 11 o'clock,
Bakers' carts
Baking utensils
Flour bags
Sundries, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Stock in Trade of Boots and Shoes
Household Furniture, Shop Fixtures
Leather, Grindery, Boot and other Trees
Weighing Machine, &c., &c.
F. E. RISHWORTH has received instructions from Mr. W. G. Stephens to sell by public auction, on his premises, No. 81, Old South Head Road (Alma House), THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the stock in trade of boots and shoes, &c., consisting of
Ladies' E.S. and side lace boots, single and double soles
Girls' ditto ditto ditto
Gent's wellingtons
Ditto ditto, elastic sides
Men's cossacks
Ditto ditto, colonial made
Ditto short wellingtons, ditto
Ditto long ditto, ditto
Set of boot and other trees
Leather, grindery
Weighing machine, to weigh half a ton
Household furniture
Shop fixtures, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture, Wearing Apparel, Gold Lever Watch, &c.
THE MESSRS. MOORE will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, wearing apparel, gold watch, and effects of a gentleman leaving Sydney, comprising
Iron bedstead and bedding
Chest drawers, loo table, sofa
Cheffonier, book-case, chairs
Washstands, dressing tables
Large chimney glass, bird cages
Engravings, clock, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.
A very superior London-made double-barrel gun
Gold hunting lever watch and gold hunting chain
Three trunks wearing apparel, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Under Distraint of Rent.
Sale of Household Furniture, &c.
THIS DAY.
MR. ANDREW ALLAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 83, King-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, comprising
Tables and chairs
Bed-steads
Couches
Kitchen utensils, and
Sundries.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

Winter Clothing.
On account and risk of those interested.
32 Cases of New Goods, just landed, ex Omar Pasha.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Merchant Tailors, Outfitters, and others.
THURSDAY, 1st of April.
Commencing at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, 32 cases of winter clothing, selected expressly for the Sydney market, and just landed, ex Omar Pasha,
PV, 120-151, ex Omar Pasha,
120—1 case men's lien mole trousers
121-3—3 ditto ditto self color ditto
124-6—3 ditto ditto beaver and tweed Melbourne sacs
127—1 ditto blue American pea jackets
128—1 ditto Bedford cord trousers
129—1 ditto American pea jackets
130-1—2 ditto boys' and youths' self mole trousers
132—1 ditto men's tweed trousers
133-4—2 ditto ditto doe ditto
135—1 ditto ditto black ditto
136—1 ditto check doe ditto
137-8—2 ditto black doe ditto
139-40—2 ditto gentlemen's tweed vests
141-2—2 ditto Bedford cord trousers
143—1 ditto children's mohair dresses
144—1 ditto boys' and youths' doe and silk vests
145—1 ditto men's fancy doe trousers
146—1 ditto boys' and youths' black doe ditto
147—1 ditto men's black cloth Melbourne sacs
148-9—2 ditto gents' Caledonian tweed suits
150—1 ditto drab Devon super Amarian pea jackets.
151—1 ditto samples.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
First Sale of the Season.
All first-class Winter Goods.
Two Days' Sale.
On THURSDAY, the 8th,
And FRIDAY, 9th of April, commencing each day at 11 o'clock.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days, three shipments of winter goods, selected for this market by a party thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the colony. Every package will be sold without any reserve.
Particulars in Monday's issue.

Great Unreserved Sale.
Boots and Shoes from the celebrated Messrs. Joshua Joseph and Sons, and others.
To Boot and Shoemakers, Drapers, Island Buyers, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
On TUESDAY, the 6th April, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions, from the consignors, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
The whole of the consignments by the following vessels,
British Merchant
Star of Peace
And Oliver Van Noord.
These shipments are varied so as to meet the wants of the trade; and as all the goods are on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, a detailed list will not be advertised, as every facility will be given to intending purchasers prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Floorcloths
Silk Hats, Felt ditto
Men's and Boys' Cloth Caps
To Warehousemen, Drapers, and the Trade.
On THURSDAY, the 1st April, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The following goods, just landed from the Oliver Van Noord:—
B in diamond,
129-30—2 cases Christy's hats
131—1 case felt hats
132—1 ditto brown ditto ditto
133—1 ditto infants' trimmed felt hats
182—1 case black orleans
183—1 ditto coloured coburgs
186—1 ditto black moreens
187—1 ditto coloured French twills
188—1 ditto 6-4 union damasks
190—1 ditto floorcloths, 61.0 x 12.0, 250 yards
191—1 ditto ditto, 61.0 x 12.0, 250 yards
192—1 ditto ditto 61.0 x 12.0, 250 yards
193—1 ditto ditto, 59.0 x 12.0, 220 yards
194—1 ditto, 4 pieces, 4-4 ditto, 107 yards
195—1 ditto cotton half-hose
Terms at sale.

Damaged Prints.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Star of Peace, Jameson, Master, from London.
Damaged by Sea Water.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Sydney, THIS DAY.
The following goods, ex Star of Peace,
On account of whom it may concern.
AMA in diamond, S under.
171—30 pieces plates, more or less damaged
176—60 ditto purple pads, ditto ditto.
Terms, cash.

Coloured China Matting.
To Upholsterers, Drapers, and the Trade.
THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock.
MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
75 rolls coloured matting
12 rolls cocoa fibre ditto.
Terms at sale.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c., &c.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 1st April, at 11 o'clock precisely,
167 Bales wool
72 Casks tallow
2417 Sheepskins
1048 Hides
Horns, shank bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Moreton Bay Cotton.
MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 11 o'clock,
1 bale Moreton Bay cotton.
Terms, cash.
☞ This cotton is from the same plantation that obtained a gold medal at the Paris Exhibition.

WIDE BAY AND BURNETT DISTRICTS.
Lot 1.—GEORGIANA and CHIN CHIN, together with about 700 HEAD OF CATTLE,—a really good herd.
Lot 2.—TIMBUCTOO, BUCCAH, and COOTHOW, with about 7000 SHEEP.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 12 months.
MORT and CO. have received instructions from H. E. King, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on THURSDAY, April 8th,
The following first-class pastoral properties:—
LOT 1.
GEORGIANA and CHIN CHIN, situate in the district of Wide Bay and Burnett, and distant about 90 MILES FROM MARYBOROUGH.
The runs adjoin the well-known stations of Messrs. Landsborough, and are abundantly watered by the Colan River.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 2000 CATTLE.
With these runs will be sold the following cattle:—
225, more or less, cows
125, ditto, heifers, from 18 months to 2 years
125 steers, from 18 months to 2 years
125 heifers, over 6 months
125 steers, ditto
725, more or less.
A quiet well-bred herd, deliverable at Taabinga (Messrs. Hayley's station), all calves under six months old given in. The purchaser to have the option of taking one dray and team, with some working horses, at a valuation.
LOT 2.
Those splendid squattages TIMBUCTOO, BUCCAH, AND COOTHOW, in the district of Wide Bay and Burnett, and distant about 80 MILES FROM MARYBOROUGH, and adjoining the stations of Messrs. Landsborough and Dr. Brown. The runs are well watered, and are estimated to carry 16,000 SHEEP in any season.
With these runs will be sold—
2700, more or less, ewes of ages
300, ditto ditto, 2½ years old
850, ditto ditto, 1½ ditto
900, ditto, weaners
250, ditto, wethers, 3½ years old
900, ditto ditto, 1½ ditto
900, ditto ditto, weaners
140, ditto, rams
5940, more or less, first-class sheep, deliverable at Taabinga (Messrs. Hayley's station), warranted sound and never diseased. The wool of these sheep has always realised a high price, and the rams are some of them half-bred German, and others from the renowned flocks of Messrs. Hope and Ramsay.
The purchaser to have the option of taking two drays, with bullocks, stores, &c., implements, &c., &c., at a valuation.
☞ The above stations are in a favourite locality, and, from the comparatively small number of stock to be sold with them, are well worth attention.

BEANGA PLAINS, situate in the District of New England, about 15 Miles from the Post Town of Walcha and 110 Miles from Raymond Terrace, together with
5595 SHEEP, more or less, and
800 HEAD OF CATTLE.
TERMS—25 per cent. Cash Deposit; Residue, 6 and 12 months' credit.
MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April,
That compact and well-known station, BEANGA PLAINS, situated in the District of New England, in the neighbourhood of the runs of Messrs. Girard and Scott, and not far from those of Messrs. Salwey, Deane, and others.
It consists of finely grassed country, abundantly watered in the driest seasons, and is estimated TO CARRY 12,000 SHEEP.
THE IMPROVEMENTS comprise—
A comfortable cottage of 6 rooms and closet, with detached kitchen
A commodious store and dairy, shingled
A capital woolshed, a shingled building, together with a powerful lever press capable of turning out bales from 400 lbs. to 500 lbs. each
A large barn floored and shingled, capable of stowing 300 bushels of wheat prior to being thrashed
A nice garden, well stocked with fruit trees
A paddock of 2 acres, fenced and paled
Three cultivation paddocks, securely fenced, and containing in all about 50 acres of the best cultivated land
A grass paddock of about 400 acres
A good stockyard and a milking yard
Four huts for labourers on the head station
A three-stall stable, hurdles, &c.
Also, four sheep station huts.
In fact, the improvements include every requisite for the full working of a sheep or cattle property, and a comfortable homestead.
With Beanga Plains will be sold the following stock:—
SHEEP.
1900 wethers, more or less, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years old
1900 ewes, more or less, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 years old
800 yearlings, more or less, mixed sexes
900 lambs, more or less, ditto
350 aged sheep
45 rams, more or less
5895 sheep, more or less.
, The sheep are in good health and prime condition, and perfectly free from either scab or catarrh. They cut good fleeces, and the wool has always commanded a good market price.
CATTLE.
800 head, more or less, a mixed herd.
The cattle are very quiet, there being a good many milkers and their increase among them.
Stores, stock-horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This is just the station for a man with good fattening runs in the Liverpool Plains District. It is an excellent homestead, and would prove invaluable in seasons of drought.

1000 COWS FROM THE M'INTYRE HERD.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April,
1000 COWS, from the celebrated M'Intyre herd, deliverable at Byron.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
On account of, and at the risk of former purchaser, Mr. W. Cowan.
WILLIAM-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
A Valuable Building Site, at the corner of William and Forbes streets.
MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, April 7th,
That choice building allotment at the corner of WILLIAM and FORBES STREETS, having a frontage of 20 feet to William-street and 100 feet to Forbes-street.
The above allotment is opposite the new stone-built houses, lately erected by Messrs. Venables and Montgomery, and is in a position not to be equalled in the city for building purposes.
Special attention is directed to the fact that this allotment has a very high value from its frontage to William-street, the principal thoroughfare, which is also much enhanced by the large frontage to Forbes-street; this street being the only good road for the traffic to Woolloomooloo Bay.
A plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

To Butchers, &c.
GEORGE M. PITT has received instructions from George Bowman, Esq., to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, the 1st of April, at 12 o'clock at noon, at Mr. John Fullagar's, Star Inn, Western Road,
140 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.
MR. FULLAGAR will sell at his Yards, on the Western Road, THIS DAY, 1st April, at 12 o'clock (noon),
150 head prime fat cattle.
These are from the well-known herd of E. Fitzgerald, Esq.

Horses, Bullocks, Ponies, &c.
JOHN B. LAVERACK will sell by public auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd April, at 11 o'clock, at Mr. James Landers' Hotel, St. Mary's, South Creek,
At the risk of the former purchaser,
5 ponies.
After which, at the same place,
30 colts and fillies
40 bullocks.
The colts and fillies are a choice lot, and can be strongly recommended to parties in want of really good stock.
Terms at sale.

Campbelltown.
Dennis's Cottages For Sale,
On SATURDAY, April 3rd.
In consequence of the proprietor, J. T. Dennis, Esq., being about to leave the Colony.
MR. JOHN SHEA has received instructions to sell by public auction, on the premises at Campbelltown, on SATURDAY, April 3,
Three valuable cottages, situated in Allman-street, fronting the Wesleyan Chapel. The situation is most delightful, being in the very centre of the town, and within five minutes' walk of the railway station.
No. 1 LOT.
A neat brick cottage, built on stone foundation, with flagged portico front, containing four rooms, a good garden, with some choice fruit trees. The premises contain 66 feet frontage by 165 feet deep.
No. 2.
A brick-built cottage, on stone foundation, the walls of which are cemented all round. Contains two large rooms, with entrance hall, French lights, a detached kitchen and store-room. These premises contain the same measurement as the above.
No. 3.
A large cottage, not quite finished, containing six large rooms, with entrance hall. An area surrounds the building, securing the very desirable advantage of being free from damp. The front rooms have a double pair of French lights. This building is substantially constructed, and would take very little to make it a first-class residence. These premises also contain a similar measurement. In the garden are a few choice pear, plumb, and apple trees, three years old. The title of all these premises is good.
The Auctioneer begs to call particular attention to the above valuable property, as he feels convinced it will be a long time before such neat and convenient cottages will be again offered for sale in Campbelltown; therefore intending purchasers will study their own interest by inspecting the property, and judge for themselves.
And now, as the railway is all but completed, and as there is but little probability of its extension beyond Campbelltown for years to come, Campbelltown must become a large flourishing town. The population is daily increasing, houses are hardly to be had for love or money, rents are rising as business improves, and as things are so prosperous now, what may we not expect the town to become when the railway is completed, which it is expected to be in one month from this date? Then Campbelltown will receive the whole of the traffic from the Great Southern country from Camden, Narellan, Cobbity, Bringelly, Picton, Menangle, Appin, and several other districts. Taking all these great advantages into consideration, no one will be found to deny but that Campbelltown will and must become a place of great importance, and second to no inland town in the colony.
In order to suit purchasers the cottages will be sold separately. Full particulars will be given on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

The Imported Short-Horned Bulls, "Glenelg" and "Crown Prince," bred by His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
DODDS and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Solomon, Vindin, and Co., to sell by auction, on their premises, High-street, West Maitland, on MONDAY, the 12th April, at 12 o'clock,
"Glenelg" and "Crown Prince," two very handsome pure-bred Durham bulls, about 18 months old.
These beautiful and choice bred animals are both of a rich roan colour, in splendid condition, and were selected from the herd of Prince Albert, whose deep interest and high repute in all matters relative to the breeding of first-class stock is universally known and appreciated. The above bulls are descended from the best blood in England. They were shipped by the Omar Pasha, and have come over without the slightest indication of having suffered the slightest inconvenience from the voyage.
The pedigree of both animals is fully given in the MAITLAND MERCURY of the 11th March. Terms and any further particulars can be obtained from DODDS and CO.; or Messrs. SOLOMON, VINDIN, and CO., West Maitland, where the bulls can be seen on application.

Melbourne.
WEDNESDAY, 21st April.
To Gentlemen connected with the Turf, and Breeders of Horses in
New South Wales
Adelaide
Tasmania, and
Victoria.
The largest and most important Sale of English and colonial Thoroughbred Horses ever offered for sale in Australia.
MR. J. HENDERSON has been instructed by J. Purves, Esq., to sell by auction, the whole of his stud at Chiotte, on the Deep Creek, 30 miles from Melbourne, 10 miles from Kilmore, and 12 miles from Gisborne, on WEDNESDAY, 21st April, at 12 o'clock,
The following horses:—
Bolardo, by Orlando, out of Miss Bowe
Peter Wilkins, by the Flying Dutchman, out of Boarding School Miss. (Typee's dam)
Wollaton, by the Castor, out of a Bay Middleton mare
Chabrolo (late Dromedary), by Touchstone, out of Fanny, by Whisker
Brown colt, 3-year-old, by Bandy Boy, out of Gayfield, by Lanercost
Brown colt, 2-year-old, by Collingwood, out of Liberia (Sotherley's dam)
Maria, by the Merry Monarch, out of Stomacher
Ulrica, by Lanercost, her dam by Voltaire, and horse foal at foot by Muscovite
Jane Anne, by Laurel, out of Berengaria
Anna Maria, by The Hero, out of Charming Kate (foaled 1856)
Valletta (foaled 1855), by Woolwich, out of Florence Nightingale
Bay filly (foaled 1855), by the Flying Dutchman, out of Cruiskeen Lawn, engaged in the Oaks
A chestnut filly (foaled 1855), by Nutwith, out of Midia
Brown filly (foaled 1856), by the Flying Dutchman, out of Ulrica (engaged in the Convivial Stakes at York)
Brown filly (foaled 1856), by Melbourne, out of Windhound, out of Lady Margaret. Also,
The whole of the thorough-bred yearlings, by Jersey, with and without engagements
About forty colonial thoroughbred mares, and a number of other horses
About 1000 bushels oats, in stack
3000 ditto wheat, ditto
200 head of fat cattle
500 sheep
50 tons potatoes
100 pigs.
Catalogues of pedigrees and all other particulars will be published, and the attention of breeders and supporters of the Turf is particularly requested to this most extensive and important sale. Every information will be afforded on application to the Auctioneer.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3921498

INQUESTS BEFORE THE CITY CORONER.

CHILD MURDER.—An inquest was held on Tuesday, at the Tower Inn, George-street South, on view of the body of a babe that had died in the Benevolent Asylum. The evidence is a straightforward recital of facts, referring to the barbarous deed of a mother, which a jury of six have pronounced murder, and on account whereof a warrant has been despatched to Kiama for her apprehension. Richard Parr, tailor, of Market-street, deposed: I believe it was on the night of the 14th March, about ten o'clock, that in passing St. Mary's Church, Hyde Park, alone, I heard the cries of an infant, proceeding from amongst the building materials lying on the side of the park; I went in the direction of the cries, and found the deceased child, wrapped in a petticoat and flannel, and without any other covering; its head was uncovered; I saw it was a female; I did not observe any marks of violence; I saw no person about the place; it was a fine night; I delivered the child over to the police of the A division. Ann Moran, a widow and a lodging-house keeper in Cutlegraigh-street, deposed: I have seen the infant now lying dead in the Benevolent Asylum, and I think it is the babe of a female named Jane Davery, who lodged with me one night after she had left the Benevolent Asylum, about a fortnight ago; she had the infant with her, which she said was three weeks old, and had been born in the Benevolent Asylum; it was a female infant, quite healthy; it was dressed in night clothes, which she said she got at the Asylum; she said her bundle of clothing was at Mrs. Gibbons', one of the Sisters of Charity; that she was married to a man named Brown, of Wollongong, who had gone to the diggings; that another child she had had was dead; I asked what brought her out of the Asylum so soon after her confinement; she said she wished to get a situation, and had left of her own accord. The infant had been baptized; the mother had plenty of milk for it; I had accompanied her to St. Mary's, where the child was christened "Mary Brown;" I afterwards recommended her to go to Mrs. Gibbons, in case if that lady could do anything for her, and she left me for that purpose; this was on a Tuesday, about fourteen days back; she returned with the infant from Mrs. Gibbon's, and went again in the evening by appointment, and I saw no more of her; next day, being sent for, I was told by Mrs. Pawsey, of the registry office, King-street, that the infant was found, but I did not learn where; I never saw it alive after the evening the woman left my place to go to Mrs. Gibbons'; she was not fearful of the baby, for it screamed nearly all the night, though it was quite hearty and well in the morning; to the best of my belief, I think the child I have seen in the child Mary Brown I have referred to; the mother's about thirty years of age; I do not think she had any money; she told me she would either go on a servant or as a wet-nurse. Constable Eve, of the A division, dressed in the fact of his receiving the child, wrapped in a lavender-coloured petticoat of orleans or colours stuff and some pieces of calico. Elizabeth Taylor, a nurse at the Benevolent Asylum, deposed: I recollect when a female named Jane Davery came there to be confined; it was about the beginning of February; she was delivered of a female infant, which was well developed and in good health, and the mother had plenty of milk for it; I never saw her neglect it; she had no clothes prepared for it, and I gave her some; I recognise the petticoat; it is made of nipers stuff, and what the woman wore herself, and what I took from about the body of the infant when it was brought to the Asylum; when I saw the infant I knew it at once to be the one that belonged to Jane Davery; when I received it (about twelve o'clock at night) it was in perfect health; I found nothing particular about it on examination, but Mrs. Stone, who had undressed it, informed me that a piece of twine's called was found tied round the neck of the babe; there was also one round the middle confining both the hands; the feet were also tied together, and it is my belief the mother intended to destroy her infant; I am quite positive that Jane Davery was the mother of the infant now lying dead in the Asylum; it began to fall away about a week after it was brought there, from want of proper nourishment; convulsions set in, and it died on Monday last; the mother when she left told me her parents lived at Kiama, and she was going there; she was from Ireland, and her age was about twenty-two; she was sixteen days in the Asylum, and left at her own request; the Sisters of Charity visit the Asylum, and that is how she became acquainted with Mrs. Gibbons, who she said would give her some money; she came to the Asylum purposely to be confined, and a fortnight is generally the time allowed women to remain in such cases, but they can stop if they think proper. Louisa Stone, a wardswoman in the Benevolent Asylum, deposed to the general facts as given by the previous witness. When she received the infant, it was wrapped in the petticoat produced; and had spikes of flannel round its body as a bandage, with a little flannel shed over it; round the child's neck was a piece of twisted calico *tied tight* and in a knot; its feet were tied round the ankles, but its hands were loose; she found on examining the knot that was fastened under the chin that it had slipped and the bandage did impede the breathing, though when she removed it the child stretched itself and seemed more comfortable; it was very cold and hungry and also very hearty. Medical evidence was adduced to show that death had resulted from insanition, induced by the shock which had been sustained under the babe's exposure; and the jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased infant was the child of Jane Davery, and that its death was caused by her neglect—by exposing it on the night of the 14th March, by leaving it amongst the building materials at St. Mary's Cathedral; and we find her guilty of murder." The rider was added:—"We are perfectly satisfied with the kind treatment the deceased received in the Benevolent Asylum."

An inquest was held at the Bee Hive, Redfern, on Tuesday, on view of the body of John Garron, aged 45. Deceased was known as a respectable mechanic (a carpenter), who came from Ireland in 1840. He had lately suffered a deal of acute pain, but had not had any medical advice. He was taken ill on Friday, and expired at midnight on the following Monday. A medical man named Galbraith stated it as his opinion at the inquest, that the disease under which deceased suffered, was "concretated from asthmatic affections." Verdict—Died from natural causes.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Royal Hotel, Woollloomooloo, on view of the body of William Richard Dunn Ball, aged three months. The facts adduced were these: The deceased was the second child of a couple who had been married something less than two years; the father had left his home, and the mother soon after the birth of the deceased became dependent on her own exertions for the maintenance of herself and her two children; from poverty of habit and want of kind treatment by her husband, she failed to give proper sock to her babe; she however took a situation as a wet-nurse, and her milk returned; meanwhile she paid 4l a week to a female for the management of her child, and was in the habit of seeing it three times a week. The child commenced siling, gradually grew worse, and died. Verdict—Natural causes.

JURORS AT DARLINGHURST.—We have been requested by the Sheriff to call the attention of those gentlemen who have been summoned to attend as jurors at the forthcoming Grimondi Court at Darlinghurst, to a notice in our advertising columns, stating that, in consequence of Monday next being a holiday, they will not be required to attend until Tuesday, at a quarter to ten o'clock.

THE MAITLAND SCHOOL OF ARTS.—The dimensions and accommodation of the new building about to be erected are thus detailed by the *Mercury*:—The ground floor is to contain an entrance-hall which will be 24 feet by 14 feet, with staircases on each side leading to a gallery above, affording means of access to the rooms in the upper floor. In the front of the building, on one side of the hall, will be a class-room, 16 feet 9 x 9 feet; and on the other the secretary's office, connecting by a door. Behind the hall runs a corridor through the centre of the building, and separating the library, a room of 28 feet 6 x 16 feet, from two class-rooms, each 16 x 14 feet. At the back of all will be the reading-room, measuring 38 feet by 16 feet. On the upper floor will be a lecturer's retiring room, of the same size as the front class-room below; this will come the gallery, and next a private room for the secretary, above the office, and similar in measurement. The remaining space is occupied by the lecture hall, into which two doors open from the gallery, and which will measure 48 x 38 feet. According to the arrangement of the seats on the plan, room would be afforded for 350 persons; but this arrangement allows a considerable amount of vacant space. At the end opposite the doors will be the platform and lecture table, and space is allotted against the walls on each side for cases to contain apparatus, &c.

THE 77TH GALOP.—We have been politely favoured with a copy of a new musical composition, by Signor Cavallini, the bandmaster of the 77th regiment, entitled the "77th Galop." The production is evidently intended as a musical trifle, so, by understood, and played by the most uninitiated, in the science—a popular musical souvenir, with a splendid vignette of the 77th band in the Botanic Gardens, and certainly well worthy the patronage of the Australian public. Messrs. Clarke and Co., publishers.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

SEWERAGE AND WATER SUPPLY.

First Yearly Report of the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney of their Proceedings in connexion with the Sewerage and Water Supply.

In accordance with the provisions of the 76th section of the Sydney Corporation Act of 1857, the Municipal Council have the honour to submit, for the information of the Parliament of New South Wales, the following report of their Proceedings, and Statements of their Receipts and Expenditure under the Sewerage Act, 17 Victoria, No. 34, and Water Act, 17 Victoria, No. 35, to the 31st December, 1857.

In so doing, the Municipal Council have thought it advisable to embody in their report a statement of all the works executed during the past year, although those works were not placed under the control of the Council until the 13th of April last, the day on which the late City Commissioners vacated office.

As it would have been extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to separate the portions of the several works carried out under the direction of the Commissioners from those performed by the Council, and as there does not appear to have been any official report made by those gentlemen to the Government since the 31st December, 1856, the Municipal Council have made a general statement of the various contracts entered into, and work executed during the past year, and have also submitted an account of the receipts and disbursements for the same period.

SEWERAGE.

The following are the particulars of the several works undertaken in connection with the sewerage of the city, in the year 1857.

New Pitt-street, Contract No. 4, entered into by Mr. Mathew Lacey, for diverting the course of, and making a new outlet for, the Tank Stream, comprising 500 feet in length of stone culvert of elliptical form, was entered into 19th November, 1856, and satisfactorily completed on the 18th September, 1857.

Contract No. 8, Section No. 1, entered into by Mr. Thomas Donohoe, for constructing sewers in Lower George-street, and an outlet for same at Queen's Wharf, comprising 145 lineal feet of 4-feet uniform sewer, 1220 lineal feet of 3-feet uniform sewer, 231 lineal feet of 12-inch pipe drain, entered into 24th February, 1857, and satisfactorily completed on 4th August, 1857.

Contract No. 7, section No. 1, entered into 30th March by Messrs. Gibbons and Brian, for constructing sewers in Bathurst and Market streets, and a ventilating shaft for the sewers in Hyde Park, comprising—545 lineal feet of 3-feet sewer, 411 lineal feet of 2-feet sewer, 45 lineal feet of 1-foot pipe drain, was satisfactorily completed on the 11th December, 1857.

Contract No. 8, section 1, entered into by Mr. Hugh Murphy, for constructing sewers in George-street North, and in Argyle, Essex, Herrington, Cambridge, and Gloucester streets. Of this contract, was completed in 1857—

1400 feet of 3-feet sewer
400 feet of 18-inch ditto,

and the remainder of the work is approaching completion satisfactory.

Contract No. 9 comprises 268 feet of 4 feet 6-inch sewer, in the water-course in Woolloomooloo, between Stanley and William streets, constructed by Charles Simmons, at the joint expense of the city, Mr. Levein, and himself.

Contract No. 10, section No. 1, entered into September, 1857, by Mr. M. W. Parkes, for constructing—10 feet of 3-feet sewer, and 650 feet of 2-feet drain, in O'Connell-street, was satisfactorily completed by him on the 17th November, 1857.

Contract No. 11, section No. 1, entered into by Mr. Martin Gibbons, for constructing 320 feet of 3-feet sewer, in Macquarie-street, was satisfactorily completed on the 25th November, 1857.

Contract No. 12, Section No. 1, was entered into 4th November, 1857, by Mr. Martin Gibbons, for the construction of sewers in Pitt, King, and Hunter streets, but was not commenced in 1857. This contract comprises—

125 feet of 3-feet sewer
855 feet of 2 feet 6 inch ditto
1,212 feet of 2-feet ditto
140 feet of 12-inch pipe drain
17 gullies and pipe connections with sewers.

Contract No. 13, Section No. 1, was entered into 4th November, 1857, by Messrs. Dibb and Sons, for the construction of two pieces of iron sewer, for crossing the tank stream in King and Hunter streets, but was not commenced in 1857.

Contract No. 14 was entered into by Mr. Thomas Sinclair, to construct 1058 feet of 2-feet sewer and 15 feet gullies in Erskine-street, from York-street to Darling Harbour, but was not commenced in 1857.

The number of trapped street gullies which were made in 1857, in connection with the new Sewerage Works, in addition to those heretofore mentioned as being contracted for, is—12 in Bridge-street, 18 in George-street, 1 in Argyle-street, 21 in Pitt-street, 4 in O'Connell-street, 4 in Castlereagh street, 3 in Elizabeth-street, 3 in Phillip-street, 4 in Bathurst-street, 2 in Market-street; total, 71.

The old sewers in the follow ng streets have been repaired as required, at a cost of £28 3s.:—Bent-street, two old sewers; culvert across Kent-street; Sussex-street; George-street, six old sewers; Hunter-street, sewer now Union Bank; Phillip-street; Macquarie-place; Market-street; Pitt-street South, two old sewers; Barrack-street, Pottinger-street, William-street East, Wynyard-square, Elizabeth-street South.

Upon entering into office, the Municipal Council found that the trigonometrical survey of the city had been so far proceeded with as to allow of the filling in of the detail of the different sections of the city—twenty-four in number—but as the City Engineer was not in possession of a plan shewing the several stations, fixed points, angles, &c., instructions were given for the preparation of the necessary information, and the same is now near completion.

WATER.

The works completed and commenced in connection with the permanent supply of water to the city during the past twelve months, are as follows:

FRESHWATER SUPPLY.

The contract entered into by Mr. P. N. Russell with the City Commissioners on the 18th December, 1856, for the supply of 1920 thirty-inch water pipes, was completed to the extent of 2178 pipes, but, in consequence of a discrepancy which was discovered between the invoiced and actual weight of some pipes, which were tested upon the Sydney weigh-bridge, the whole of the pipes were carefully weighed, on the Botany Road, and it was found that the total weight delivered to the city by the contractor is 2583 tons 6 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs., whilst the weight paid for was 2406 tons 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 24 lbs., at excess of 182 tons 10 cwt. 2 qrs. 22 lbs., which difference has to be accounted for by Mr. P. N. Russell.

Of the last amount, 18 tons 3 cwt. were for pipes which arrived in Sydney, in consequence of their being broken, were not delivered to the city by Mr. Russell, and the balance of 84 tons 7 cwt. 3 qrs. 22 lbs. was short of the weight charged and paid for in England.

The Council, in the absence of definite advices from England, are not at present enabled to explain whether this difference has arisen from the loss in weight since the casting of the pipes, and consequent upon the process of turning and boring, or from erroneous weighing in the first instance.

The necessary documents have been transmitted to the contractor in England for adjusting this discrepancy with the manufacturers, and the amount of deficiency will be deducted upon the final settlement of the accounts with Mr. Russell.

Another contract, taken by Messrs. P. N. Russell and Co., for a further supply of 30-inch pipes for the completion of the line of mains to the reservoir in Sydney, and for 20-inch and 12-inch pipes for mains to conduct the water from the reservoirs to the town, is being executed by that firm, and will probably be completed by the time stipulated (the 22nd instant).

The contract entered into by Mr. John Stone for the removal of 1074 of the 30-inch mains from the Botany Road to the line upon which they are to be laid, was completed by him most satisfactorily.

The contract for the removal of the 30-inch, 20-inch, and 12-inch mains, from the quays to their destination in Crown-street, South Head Road, and Darlinghurst, was entered into by Mr. John Woods, and is being performed satisfactorily.

There were 300,000 bricks, imperious to water, ordered from England for the purpose of lining the reservoirs. These are arriving and being delivered, under the contract entered into by Mr. Henry Horler for the cartage of them to the land selected for the reservoir in Crown-street.

A plot of ground, situate between Crown, Riley, Gipps, and Campbell streets, containing about two acres, has been entered upon by the Municipal Council, and taken for the purposes of the low level reservoir for these works, the estimated value of which is 20,000l.

A contract was entered into on the 6th October, by John Watson, for 37 rods of 6 feet, close piling, and has been satisfactorily erected on part of the land entered upon for the reservoir.

The Municipal Council having determined to enter upon the land along the line of 30-inch mains to the extent of half a chain in width throughout its whole length, from the Botany Reserve to Baptist's Garden, and to erect along it a double line of three-rail fence, a specification was prepared, and the tender of Messrs. Waters and Dunn, accepted, for the supply and erection of the said fence, at the rate of ten shillings per rod. The quantity of fencing required will be about 2500 rods.

The contract for the erection of an engine-house, boiler, and coal-house, pump, and sinnie-wells at Botany, was entered into by Messrs. Ramsay and Burt, for the sum of £13,250, in October last, for completion in ten months from the date of contract. The excavations when completed exhibited throughout firm, dry, solid sandstone rock, which is in every respect the most suitable foundation which could have been selected.

The works connected with the structure are progressing very favourably. The footings of the engine-house walls are laid to the extent of four courses, and those of the boiler and coal-houses, two courses. The bottoms of the pump wells are constructed, and the brickwork, in cement, for the walls of the wells is completed to the height of five feet above the bottom.

The six boilers are all placed in their positions in the boiler-house, and the foundations for the engines and chimney are commenced. The 20-inch main pipes for leading the water into the wells are, some of them, in position, and the others are being placed.

In the report of the late City Commissioners of their proceedings during the year 1856, a statement was transmitted from the City Engineer, that under the contract entered into with Mr. William Randle, six boilers for the engines, their furniture, and the chief of the heavy parts of the engines had arrived in Sydney, and were being removed to Botany; that it had been found necessary to stop the shipment of the cylinder slides, air-pump, and condenser and fly-wheel shaft of each engine, that they might be altered and adapted to the work for which they were required, on the best principle. The advices received from England, under date 10th November, 1857, from Mr. Homersham, C.E., the agent appointed by the City Commissioners, state, "that the whole of the pumping engines, excepting some minor parts, which will be required for fixing last, are now already shipped, or being shipped, for Sydney."

The air vessels and connections, which were ordered by the City Commissioners to be made in and sent from England, are reported as being nearly completed, and will follow the shipments of the engines.

A ten ton traveller crane, which was ordered from England to fix in the engine-house, for the removal of the heavy parts of the engines, as occasion may require, has been received, and carted to the Botany works.

The contract let to Mr. Joseph Edwards for laying the first portion of the 30-inch mains, which extends 70 chains in a north by easterly direction, from the site of the engine-house at Botany, was, in consequence of the work contracted for not being proceeded with in a satisfactory manner, taken from him by the Municipal Council, and the works to be done under that contract have been carried on by day work for the Municipal Council, under the immediate superintendance of the City Engineer, and will be completed in two weeks hence, without exceeding the contract price.

The laying of the second portion of the 30-inch mains the Municipal Council resolved to do by day work, under the engineer's supervision. The extent is 77 chains 86 links. One half of the excavation is already performed, and the pipe laying has commenced. This section, it is anticipated, will be completed in two months hence.

A specification has been prepared for the excavation of the low level reservoir, situate in Crown-street, and another for the subsoil drainage of the same. These are already advertised for tenders, and will be commenced early in this year.

CITY SERVICE—APPENDIX A.

During the past year new mains, to the extent of 7463 yards, have been laid in various parts of the city, as specified in the returns hereunto annexed.

The contract let to Messrs. Robb and Sons for various castings used for the distributing mains of the city service in 1856, that of Mr. Robert King, for the supply of coals to the Lachlan Swamp engine for 1857, that of Messrs. Halliday and Co., for the supply of 2, 4, and 6 inch waterpipes for the city service; and that of Messrs. Napier, Postlethwaite, for general castings and fitting work for water works, have been all very satisfactorily performed by the several contractors.

A list of the old mains which have been taken up during the past year is also attached hereunto. (Appendix B.)

The supply of water from Lachlan Swamp throughout the year was abundant until the middle of December, when it suddenly decreased so rapidly as to render it necessary to adopt some means for limiting the supply to the lower levels of the city, in order that the water might be forced into higher localities.

Arrangements were accordingly made for shutting the locks supplying that portion of the city south of Liverpool-street, from the hour of eleven in the morning until eight in the morning of the following day, by which system, and by keeping the engine at the swamp constantly at work, the necessary relief was afforded to those parts of the city more before considerably inconvenienced by the insufficient supply. These arrangements are still being carried out and it is hoped that, by a more careful use of the water by the citizens (the necessity for which has been pointed out by the Council), and a strict watchfulness on the part of the officers of the Water Department, the citizens may be saved from a scarcity of water until all danger in that respect be removed by the completion of the works now in progress for a permanent supply.

FINANCIAL.

The subjoined statement shows the particulars of the receipts and expenditure on account of the separate funds, from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1857.

JOHN WILLIAMS, Mayor.

Passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Sydney, this twenty-ninth day of January, A. D., 1858.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

APPENDIX A.

Return of the Water Mains laid during the year 1857.

	Pipes.	Yards.
4-inch Pipes.		
Parkes-street, Woollloomooloo	135	420
Hunter-street, North end	70	224
Shirley-street, from Tuncog to Palmer street	30	93
Crown-street, from Liverpool to William streets	152	473
Francis-street, from Tuncog to Riley street	37	80
Riley-street, from Liverpool to William streets	152	473
William-street, from Dowling to Brougham streets	39	101
Margaret-street, from Clarence to Kent streets, and from Margaret-street to Gas-house in Kent-street	130	80 / 245
Lower George-street, from Queen's Wharf to North end	222	672
Bathurst-street, East end	14	50
Pitt-street North, from Hunter-street to Queen's Wharf	58	176
Total	1031	3149
6-inch Pipes.		
Dowling-street, from William-street to North end	318	970
Macquarie-street, Chippendale	105	320
Alfred-street, Forbes to Dowling streets	37	113
Devonshire-street, from Parramatta to Elizabeth circle	310	950
Palmer-street, Woollloomooloo to Bay streets	62	187
Bay-street, Woollloomooloo	45	137
Margaret-street, from Wynyard-lane to York-street	45	136
Clarendon-street, from Botany to Abercrombie streets	85	248
Riley-street, from William to Woollloomooloo streets	75	230
Woollloomooloo-street, from Riley to Forbes streets	128	383
Total	964	2968
3-inch Pipes.		
Margaret-street, North end	21	62
Liner-street, Sellitors' Wharf	24	72
Hunter-street	38	115
Dale-street, Chippendale	48	145
Middle-street	59	163
Waterloo-street	41	121
Circular Wharf	17	47
George-street, North end	3	9
Prince's-street, North end	52	155
Kent-street North, and Argyle-street	4	12
Essex-street, Woollloomooloo	26	76
Circular Wharf	10	30
Dalton's-lane, Parramatta-street	45	130
Chippen-street, Chippendale	80	235
Brougham-place, Riley-street	26	76
Campbell-place, Riley-street	18	54
Total	501	1427
ASTRAGAL.		
6-inch pipes	1031	3149
4-inch ditto	964	2968
3-inch ditto	501	1427
Total	2496	7692

APPENDIX B.

Return of Water Mains taken up during the year 1857.

	Yards.
6-inch Pipes.	
Kent-street	195
Bathurst-street, east side	70
Total	265
3-inch Pipes.	
Margaret-street, North	55
Liner-street, Erskine-street	72
Circular Wharf	24
Margaret-street	62
George-street North	155
Pitt-street North	75
Kent-street, North, and Argyle-street	150
Kensington-street	120
Pitt-street South	50
Total	1263

ASTRAGAL.

6-inch pipes	195
3-inch pipes	1263
Total	1461

APPENDIX C.

Statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Sydney, on account of the Water and Sewerage Funds, for the year 1857.

Receipts on account of Sewerage Fund.	For 30th June, 1857. £ s. d.	For 31st December, 1857. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
Proceeds sale of pipes	4379 18 11	4382 2 3	8762 1 6
Repayment for making drain	.....	43 15 8	43 15 8
Total receipts	£4379 18 11	£4425 18 1	£8805 16 10

Expenditure on account of Sewerage Fund.	For 30th June, 1857. £ s. d.	For 31st December, 1857. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
Salaries of officers	600 11 11	499 9 8	1100 1 4
General Works:			
Wages of Workmen	673 8 8	535 8 7	1207 16 3
Repairs	135 4 0	.....	135 4 0
Drains	361 14 4	.....	361 14 4
Sundries	3 7 0	15 10 3	18 17 3
	1131 19 9	548 18 9	1680 11 6
City Survey:			
Wages	76 0 0	.....	76 0 0
Surveyor	147 3 3	.....	147 3 3
Sundries	4 17 0	.....	4 17 0
	230 0 3	.....	230 0 3
Constructing main sewers	22,123 4 9	8371 16 1	30,495 16 10
Interest	.....	9039 0 0	9,039 0 0
Repayment of advances to City Fund	733 0 0	802 13 3	1,535 13 3
Purchase of steps	54 0 0	.....	54 0 0
Allowance for clothes spilt in sewers	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0
	10 0 0	.....	10 0 0
Total expenditure	25,078 2 3	18,425 8 2	43,503 5 11

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due Colonial Government, 31st December, 1856	154,421 0 0	
Expenditure for the year 1857	43,103 5 11	
		197,524 5 11
Cr.		
Receipts for the year, 1857	703 14 0	
Balance due by Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1857	196,821 0 0	
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1857	1,432 16 0	
		197,524 5 11

EDWARD LEEN, City Treasurer.

Receipts on account of Water Fund.	For 30th June, 1857. £ s. d.	For 31st December, 1857. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
Water Works:			
Laid on to houses in the city	2820 15 0	2821 14 1	5,642 9 1
Proceeds from Hyde Park	325 3 0	370 8 9	695 4 9
Ditto Dockyard and Soldiers' barracks	54 12 0	255 10 0	310 12 0
Ditto cloth Hand Hand	19 0 0	0 0 0	19 0 0
	3221 0 1	3449 19 1	6,671 5 4
Proceeds of sale of old pipes	57 11 9	2 12 0	60 4 3
Repayment for laying down pipes	105 7 4	83 12 3	191 19 0
Proceeds sale of bricks	.....	212 2 3	212 2 3
Total receipts	3383 6 5	3748 5 6	7,131 11 10

Expenditure on account Water Fund.	For 30th June, 1857. £ s. d.	For 31st December, 1857. £ s. d.	Total Amount. £ s. d.
Salaries of officers	504 11 11	609 7 1	1113 19 0
General Works:			
Wages of workmen	1,109 18 3	791 8 1	1,897 19 2
Iron pipes and castings	1,018 15 0	332 10 0	1,351 15 0
Tools, repairs, &c.	243 8	472 17 11	716 6 0
Contingencies	820 8 10	1533 8 4	2,353 16 2
Bricks and cartage	.....	1607 8 4	1,607 8 4
	3,192 10 1	4737 12 8	7,930 3 9
Lachlan Swamp:			
Wages	224 10 0	519 6 2	743 16 2
Fuel and carriage	223 10 0	.....	223 10 0
Sundries	3 0 0	5 6 0	8 6 0
	451 10 0	524 12 2	976 2 2
Botany Works:			
Wages	570 8 8	3572 10 0	4,200 0 3
Timber and piling	918 0 3	395 1 7	1,313 10 10
Engine-house	.....	624 18 1	624 18 1
	1487 18 3	4592 10 8	6,014 9 3
City Survey:			
Wages	34 0 0	.....	34 0 0
Surveyors	795 0 0	.....	795 0 0
Sundries	4 17 0	.....	4 17 0
	833 0 0	.....	833 0 0
Compensation for land taken	.....	551 13 0	551 13 0
Law expenses	194 0 0	.....	194 0 0
Purchase of steps	64 0 0	.....	64 0 0
Interest	.....	6160 13 10	6,160 13 10
Repayment of advances to City Fund	733 0 0	802 13 3	1,535 13 3
Total expenditure	10,010 7 3	18,242 4 1	28,252 11 4

The accounts connected with the Sydney Water Fund, of which the foregoing is an abstract, have been duly audited by us, and found to be correct.

BENJAMIN BOYCE, JAMES SUTTON, City Auditors.

ABSTRACT OF THE ACCOUNT.

Dr.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Balance due Colonial Government, 31st December, 1856	£106,557 0 0	
Expenditure for the year 1857	41,558 11 4	
Balance due to Joint Stock Bank, 31st December, 1857	166 0 0	
		£148,281 11 10
Cr.		
Receipts for the year 1857	11,723 11 10	
Balance due to the Colonial Government, 31st December, 1857	136,557 0 0	
		£148,281 11 10

EDWD. LEEN, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office, Sydney, 12th January, 1858.

The accounts connected with the Sewerage Fund, of which the return is an abstract, have been duly audited by us, and found to be correct.

BENJAMIN BOYCE, JAMES SUTTON, City Auditors.

City Treasurer's Office, Sydney, 12th January, 1858.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

THE Gosterling arrived to-day, from Sourabaya, with 4000 piculs of sugar, 2000 piculs of rice, 150 piculs of coffee, and 75 piculs of rattans.

The *Times* of 8th January, gives a succinct account of the tea trade during 1857. It says:—

The course of the tea market during the past year has been characterized—the range of fluctuations being 2 to 3 per cent.; while the result shows an average of none of about 10 per cent. upon most descriptions of tea, and of from 15 to 20 per cent. on some of the finest qualities. It opened under considerable excitement, and large speculative business ensued at enhancing prices, stimulated by the news of the foreign demand at Canton, and the prospect of the partial stoppage of exports. Shortly after the whole trade was disturbed and almost paralyzed by the sudden proposition to put the duty at a higher point than had been previously fixed by law; and, although this matter was subsequently compromised at 5d per lb, the previous loss of the market was not recovered, and considerable sales were made at a material decline. On the new duties coming into full operation, and the deliveries being found to be so much larger than was expected (the duty payments in one month being 18 millions of pounds), all parties showed increased confidence, and this was greatly strengthened by the confirmation of the expected large falling off of the supplies for the season 1857-8, providing ultimately to be no less than 37 millions. A demand having simultaneously sprung up for export to the United States for both black and green, a large amount of business was done at an advance of 1d to 2d per lb. During the next four months the fluctuations were unimportant, but prices were on the whole well sustained, the departure of Lord Elgin from China to India adding speculation. The highest general range was, however, now attained, for, although the account of the destruction of the first crop of Hiswen was confirmed, and most extravagant prices were bid and paid in China for the new teas, under the idea that this would be another year of short supply, and that prices must consequently advance at home, the report of continued shipments led to a decline then. In October came the American crisis, and eventually shipd of 15½d. to 2d. per lb. in black, and 3d. to 4d. per lb. as several sorts of green was subjected to. From this time was no recovery; and as the money pressure became more and more serious, no prices further gave way (although the principal importers held their stocks altogether of the market), as the competition of purchasers (chiefly speculators) accordingly tied them to market. Subsequently a gradual restoration of confidence has resulted. Meanwhile, general business was almost suspended; the tea trade suffered less than many others, but common congou gradually dropped until sales were made for cash at 11d, and ordinary was nominated at 10d. per lb. There was, however, no sales, and second or usual three months' terms under 1s per lb. On receipt of the disagreeable news of the expected attack on Canton a slightly revived demand took place, and during the last two days of the year transactions were reported at 1s 1½d. and 1s 2½d. per lb. for common congou. The imports into the United Kingdom have been 61,000,000 lbs. against 57,741,000 lbs. in 1856. The deliveries for home consumption have been 60,000,000 lbs., against 58,000,000 lbs. in 1856. The deliveries for exportation have been 9,000,000 lbs., against 8,341,000 lbs. in 1856. The stock remaining on the first of December was 31,000,000 lbs., against 33,000,000 lbs. in 1856. The imports have fallen off by less than 96,736,000 lbs. as compared with last year, being short 13,740,000 lbs. short of the average of the previous five years. The deliveries show a total surplus of 8,740,000 lbs. over last year, and show a surplus of 8,500,000 lbs. beyond the average of the five previous years. Of the excess, 6,000,000 lbs. was in the quantity taken for home consumption, and 2,700,000 lbs. in the exports, chiefly to the United States. The present stock, although 17,000,000 lbs. less than at the end of 1856, is still nearly equal to 11 months' requirement at this year's rate of delivery, and 4,000,000 lbs. beyond the average of the preceding five years.

Preparatory to a contemplated reform of the English Bankruptcy Law, the *Times* remarks:

It was mentioned a day or two ago, that one essential condition of any plan for placing the metropolitan manufacturing trade would prove satisfactory to the commercial world would be the abolition of the operation of requiring debts to be proved in open court, since traders are never willing to parade before the public any dealings that may have resulted in loss. Rather than submit to the trouble and vexation thus entailed, they will consent to any private arrangement. What is the use of a system of publicity that prevents you from getting any cases to publish? Apart, however, from this consideration, it is quite clear the public have no abstract right to the knowledge. Of course, every Commissioner in Bankruptcy should have power to make known the names of all parties in any transaction that might appear illegal or disreputable; but as regards the details of a private credit or advance honestly given, no one except the parties concerned and the general creditors on the estate, is entitled to information. It is, of course, very desirable that everything that may tend to cut short the career of reckless establishments should be resorted to, but these means must not trench upon the privileged ground of ordinary confidence. The only point that concerns the world at large in any bankruptcy case is as to the mode in which the bankrupt has passed through his ordeal and the consequent terms on which he is to be received again among men of business. The Court should be looked upon as a refuge and not a disgrace, by all honourable men, and its conduct should be so strict as to create a certainty that no one could obtain its highest certificate who had not pursued a course of perfect uprightness, and that all dishonest dealers and manufacturers of accommodation paper would be transferred by it to scenes for their offences under the summary operation of the criminal code.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. S. P. DREW are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. The procession will move from his late residence, Hunter-street, Parramatta, on THURSDAY next, April 1st, at 3 o'clock p.m. No circulars will be issued. JORDEN BEARKES, undertaker, Parramatta.

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late Captain ASHMORE will move from the residence of R. J. HOPKINS, Esq., Wales-buildings, Kent-street, THIS DAY (Thursday) at 3 o'clock precisely. No circulars will be issued. J. and C. BEAVER, undertakers, Castlereagh-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. EDWIN WATTS are hereby informed that the funeral of his departed daughter EMMA SOPHIA will place on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely. No circulars issued. J. and C. BEAVER, undertakers, Castlereagh-street.

LONS UP from £100 to £2000 to be lent on Sydney Freehold property. Apply to Messrs. STEPHOUSE and HARDY, Elizabeth-street North.

£100,000 DISCOUNT on Bills. ROBERT FORBES, Esq., 170, Pitt-street.

£100 TO £10,000. Advanced upon Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

£900 TO LEND in one, two, or three sums, on Freehold Property. CHARLES H. LONG, broker, 19, Hunter-street.

CHARLES H. LONG, House, Land, Estate, and Commission Agent, Broker, and Collector, 19, Hunter-st.

A LFRED GLINDEMAN, Iron and Metal Broker, Commission Agent and Accountant, 10, Macquarie-place.

BEGOTARDI'S Lithographic and Letter-press Printing Establishment, 378, George-street and Wynyard-lane.

M. J. R. SMYTHE, Practical Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, 195, Castlereagh-street, North.

MR. ALEXANDER DICK, Solicitor and Notary Public, 63, Pitt-street, Sydney.

PARRAMATTA.—Mr. T. COLLINS begs to inform the public that he continues to repair plate, jewellery, pianos, &c.

WRITING, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c., taught by Mr. BRAGG, 312, Sussex-street, Haymarket.

THE EYESIGHT.—Mr. D